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Crowd Cheers Jury

Angela Davis Freed Of All Charges

By Sanford Ungar

AN JOSE, Calif., June 4 (WP)—An all-white jury of seven men and five women today acquitted Angela Davis of murder, kidnapping and criminal conspiracy charges in connection with the death of a San Francisco judge slain with three other men in a courtroom shooting in August, 1970.

The defendant will be discharged, the judge said. "The bail bond will be returned," he said. "All of you who walk the streets of San Jose can hold your heads higher than before. You have conducted yourselves admirably."

Defense attorney Leo A. Branton, saying he spoke for prosecution and defense, praised the judge for "the even-handed manner in which you have handled this trial." Mr. Branton called it "a credit to the judiciary and the country."

Angela Davis, 28, free of criminal charges for the first time in months, sobbed uncontrollably as the verdict was announced in the Santa Clara County superior court here.

After, flashing the same broad smile which prosecution witnesses used to identify her, Miss Davis told a news conference: "This is the happiest day of my life."

Grateful to Her Supporters

She expressed gratitude to people who "struggled so hard for my freedom," but added that their work was not yet done. "Starting this day forward, we must work to free every political prisoner, every oppressed person in this country and the whole world," she said.

The jurors, who had been cheered and applauded by the audience outside the courtroom after their verdicts were announced, went to the San Jose conference site, in the building's basement, and warmly embraced Angela Davis, her family and friends.

"I don't know how you held up through all this," said one juror, a woman, Frederick, as she hugged Angela Alexander, Miss Davis's West Coast friend and her constant companion during the 13-week trial, which is estimated to have cost almost \$800,000.

The juror, a 51-year-old medical research assistant, whose husband is a conscientious objector and who was elected forelady of the jury, described the 13 hours of deliberations this way: "We talked for a while and then voted."

She declined to provide any further description, saying: "The jurors of what went on in the jury room should remain with us."

After choosing to deliberate today rather than attend a picnic planned for them by Judge Richard E. Aronson, the jurors sent out at 10:30 a.m., advising that they had reached a verdict.

As court clerk Arthur Vanek read the "not guilty" verdict on the three counts in the indictment against Miss Davis, there was gasps from the audience, then weeping, and finally applause and joyful shouts.

The noise subsided after Judge Aronson angrily scolded that will not tolerate this kind of behavior in my courtroom.

As soon as the jury had filed out of the courtroom, Miss Davis rushed to embrace her parents, Frank and Sally Davis, of Birmingham, Ala., her sister Paula Davis Jordan, 24, and her brothers, Cleveland Brown football player Ben, 26, and Reggie, 21.

A crowd of about 100 outside a security fence in front of the courthouse jubilantly chanted: "The power of the people set Angela free."

California Assistant Attorney General Albert Harris Jr., chief prosecutor in the case, left by a back door. "I have no comment at this time," he said.

The jurors, some with tears in their eyes, filed into the press room as a group and insisted that there had been "not a whisper" of discussion about the case among them before they received the judge's charge on Friday morning.

They also said they were totally unaware of the hijacking drama at the San Francisco airport that night, when a hijacker demanded the release of Miss Davis and \$500,000 as ransom for a commandeered Western Airlines jet.

Later, as the jurors left the press room, Miss Davis and her supporters stood in a receiving line to express their gratitude for the verdict. They invited the jury to a "victory celebration" at a nearby hotel.

Miss Davis told reporters that she had not yet decided whether

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Angela Davis—not guilty

Associated Press

East Germany Is Recognized

Big Four Sign Berlin Accord, Ostpolitik Pacts Put Into Effect

By David Binder

BERLIN, June 4 (NYT)—The foreign ministers of the four major victors in World War II signed here yesterday the first comprehensive agreement on Berlin and vowed it would end a quarter-century of periodic crises and uncertainty over the divided city.

Their signatures on the accord negotiated last year opened, in the words of a Berlin government spokesman, "a new era of normalization" for West Berlin and its two million inhabitants.

"Even our problems will be normal problems," the spokesman, Hans Peter Herz, added.

Yesterday's agreement will result in East Germany's entry into the United Nations, simultaneously with West Germany; diplomatic recognition of East Germany by the Western Allies after 23 years of international boycott and finally, normalization of relations between West Germany and East Germany.

For the West Berliners, more or less marooned 110 miles inside East Germany, the accord brings several major and many minor benefits.

Starting today they will be able to drive or take trains across East Germany to and from West Germany without being subjected to time-consuming controls or more serious harassments by East German frontier officials.

They will also be permitted to visit East Germany on a regular basis for the first time in two decades. The visits are limited to a total of 30 days a year.

The foreign ministers, whose meeting here was the first four-power gathering at this level on the subject of Germany since the abortive Geneva conference of 1955, touched on these improvements in speeches at the signing ceremony and also stressed the larger implications of the pact for easing tensions in Central Europe.

Secretary of State William F. Rogers of the United States called it "a step in reducing barriers which have too long divided this continent." He added the hope that "today will be viewed as one of the most important days in the last half of the 20th century."

Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union linked the agreement to the 1970 goodwill treaty between Russia and West Germany, ratification of which was completed in Bonn yesterday.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home of Great Britain said that if nations carry on in the spirit which produced the Berlin pact, "the omens for peace are good."

French View

And Maurice Schumann of France said the agreement augured well for the planned East-West conference next year on European security and cooperation.

The pact was long in the making and involved, in addition to the four powers, the governments of East and West Germany and the West Berlin Senate.

When the draft accord was completed on Sept. 3, 1971, after months of arduous talks, East and West Germany negotiated supplements on the down-to-earth details of how to organize visits by West Berliners to East Germany and on the exchange of awkward parcels of land.

These secondary negotiations were also difficult and took until Dec. 17 to complete them.

The inclusion of the two German states in the bargaining raised East Germany's status and helped pave the way for further accords between them.

The agreement was also the key element in a whole series of

East-West moves toward easing tensions in Europe, including plans for reducing troops and weapons on both sides.

The signal for the negotiations was given here in February, 1969, by President Nixon at a time of tension, a few months after the Soviet-bloc occupation of Czechoslovakia and on the eve of a brief East-West crisis over access to Berlin. Mr. Nixon said the situation in Berlin called for negotiation instead of confrontation.

The Berlin agreement marks the first time since 1955—when a pact ended the occupation of Austria and returned it to independence—that East and West

attained a fruitful and positive territorial settlement in the middle of the continent.

Many bitter clashes had gone before, including the 1948 Soviet land blockade of West Berlin and the 1961 confrontation over the building of the Berlin wall.

In keeping with the high spirits (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



United Press International

ROLLING UP SUPPORT—Maurice Strong (center, first row), General Secretary of UN Environment Conference, leading a group on pollution-free bicycles in Stockholm. The bicycles were put at the disposal of conference members by the Swedish organizers.

109-Nation Meeting in Stockholm

Environment Parley Opens Today

By Gladwin Hill

STOCKHOLM, June 4 (NYT)—Representatives of most of the world's peoples will convene here tomorrow to launch the first global attack on environmental problems.

Under the aegis of the United Nations, about 1,200 delegates from more than 100 countries—with the probable omission of most of the Soviet bloc—will begin

two weeks of discussion aimed at producing a "framework" for international action to arrest ecological deterioration and conserve the globe's dwindling resources.

The assembly, the UN Conference on the Human Environment, is a formal UN proceeding, initiated by a 1968 resolution of the General Assembly.

The conference's decisions, carefully drafted to avoid any infringement on national sovereignty, will not be binding. But the general hope is that the meeting would yield three historic products:

- A permanent organizational unit within the UN to coordinate international environmental activities.
- A "declaration of principles" in which nations would acknowledge responsibility toward the world environment.
- An "action" whose core is systematic monitoring and assessment of global conditions—a basis for future measures to curb environmental abuses.

Of prime concern in the discussion are the two global entities of common international "ownership"—the oceans and the atmosphere.

But the conference will go beyond those to virtually all aspects of human and natural conditions, from urban problems to the preservation of endangered species.

A 27-nation preparatory committee, at four long meetings, sifted the data down to approximately 200 recommendations for international action. The approval, modification or rejection of these recommendations will be the conference's main business.

The conference is open to UN members and the world body's 14 specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization. More than 70 of the UN's 116 member nations joined in the preparatory activities. Conference invitations went out to 142 nations. By today 109 nations had announced they would participate.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Iraq Planning to Market Oil From Its Nationalized Fields

By Gladwin Hill

BEIRUT, June 4 (Reuters)—Iraq will market the oil produced by the newly nationalized Iraq Petroleum Co. oilfields, the Iraq news agency said today.

In a dispatch from Baghdad, the agency said that the Iraqi National Oil Co. will sell the oil produced by the nationalization of IPC assets last Thursday.

The agency said the new arrangement would take effect today and continue until further notice.

The marketing decision was announced in a communiqué issued by Oil Minister Saadoun Hamadi, based on Article 13 of a new law governing the nationalization of IPC assets, the agency said.

The article authorizes the minister of oil to take whatever measures he deems fit to ensure

fulfillment of the provisions of the new law, it added.

The new development followed reports that the Iraqi government was offering the nationalized crude at "realistic and competitive prices."

The Iraq news agency quoted an announcement in Baghdad as saying that Iraq would honor all contracts for oil formerly produced by IPC, which is contemplating legal action against any such buyers.

When the Iraqi government nationalized IPC's wells and assets Thursday, Syria nationalized the company's interests in its territory—a pipeline running from Iraq and a Mediterranean terminal at Banias.

The Iraqi Company for Oil Operations today placed front-page advertisements in Lebanese newspapers saying it had quantified (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Soviet Spy Ship Sends Thanks For Mine Alert

SAIGON, June 4 (Reuters).

A Soviet trawler shadowing U.S. warships in the South China Sea signaled its thanks to a U.S. destroyer when it was warned that it was approaching mines blocking the harbor to Vinh in North Vietnam, the Navy reported yesterday.

The Russian ship, the Izmeritell, changed course immediately and flashed a message to the destroyer escort McMorris: "Thank you for your cooperation and have a pleasant voyage," the Navy said.

The incident took place last Tuesday off central North Vietnam, the Navy added.

Across U.S., Atlantic With \$500,000 Couple Hijacks Airliner to Algiers

ALGIERS, June 4 (AP)—An American hijacker brought commandeered U.S. jetliner and 100 in ransom money to Algiers last night, ending a 7,000-mile flight across the Atlantic.

The hijacker, a man, said he and his woman companion were unarmed.

The hijacker and the woman met at Maison Blanche Air by members of the Black Panther organization, taken to an airport police office for questioning and later to a hotel in Algiers.

The plane went on to Madrid, where the pilot said that the hijacker and his companion had been very nervous and they frequently came to the pilot's cabin.

The hijacker also had in his possession a powerful explosive, which he threatened to use at any moment.

The pilot, Capt. William E. Bell, 43, of San Francisco, said that the hijacker smoked hashish most of the time and was a U.S. Army captain's uniform until minutes before landing in Algiers.

The hijacker was identified in San Francisco as William Holder, 23, of Oakland, Calif., and his companion as Katherine Mary Kerr, 20.

They were reported to have been taken off in Algeria and have said that they were members of the Black Panthers, who have a base here. Some Panthers were at the airport for the arrival of the Western Air Lines jet-720.

The hijacker seized a Western jet-720 during a flight from San Francisco to Seattle Friday. He had about half of the 90 passengers unbuckled when the plane landed in San Francisco, where it was changed to the longer-distance jet-720 and ordered it to New York. The passengers were released in New York and the jet flew on to Algiers.

About 40 minutes after landing at San Francisco International airport, the hijacker ordered the jet to take off again. It took off for two hours, while \$500,000 ransom was brought to the airport. A mail sack and the longer-range plane he demanded was flown from Las Vegas.

At the hijacker's direction, the jet ordered everybody on the jet to get off the plane and board the larger aircraft.

But he told children, parents and elderly persons that they did stay in San Francisco, if they wished.

The crew members, who wanted to spend the night in San Francisco, were taken to a hotel. Capt. Newell, co-pilot Richard Lamber, 32, of San Jose, Calif., flight officer Donald Thompson, 47, of Menlo Park, Calif., and Walker Brown

of Seattle, and Crew Chief Ira MacMillan 55, of New York.

In Los Angeles, a spokesman for Western said that the State Department was negotiating with Algeria for the return of the ransom money.

Algerian officials said that they might permit the couple to remain in the country.

● Hijacking suspect who had \$500,000 surrenders in Nevada desert. Stories on Page 3.

main in the custody of the Panthers while the asylum question is being decided.

Government Action Urged

JERUSALEM, June 4 (UPI)—The head of the International Air Transport Association said today

that only government authority can effectively end criminal acts against commercial airliners. He called for action to eliminate such crimes.

Knutte Hammarskjöld, the director-general of IATA, said in a telephone interview with Israel Radio from his Geneva headquarters that "security precautions at airports still are not sufficient."

"Enough evidence has been collected to prove that activities of government are the only effective way to put an end to criminal acts against civil aviation," he said.

He said that the airlines, acting independently and through IATA, will attempt in "all possible ways" to bring up the subject of airline security at the UN General Assembly session this fall.

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A Conversation With Hanoi's Le Duc Tho

By Murray Marder

PARIS, June 4 (WP)—North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho claimed this weekend that in spite of "difficulties" caused by extraordinary American bombing and mining, his nation can keep the Communist offensive rolling in South Vietnam through the November presidential election in the United States and beyond it, if necessary.

In the first appraisal of the war outlook by a major Hanoi strategist since President Nixon's summit conference in Moscow, Le Duc Tho displayed great interest in what impact that meeting may have on the Vietnamese conflict. He also showed curiosity about speculation that President Nixon might assign former Treasury Secretary John B. Connally to a role in the suspended Paris peace talks on Vietnam.

In a four-hour interview, Mr. Tho gave the impression that Hanoi has received only preliminary information from the Soviet Union about the outcome of the Moscow summit to assuage its apprehension about the secret American-Soviet talks, or at least enough to cause North Vietnam to stop showing its public apprehension

about that conference. Hanoi's openly expressed alarm at the outset of the Moscow talks has now shifted away from portraying Mr. Nixon's trip to the Soviet Union as a "dark and despicable political-diplomatic attempt to undermine the solidarity of those who support the Vietnamese in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression." That language was used the day after the summit meeting opened in Moscow.

Mr. Tho said that President Nixon's summit talks in Peking in February and in Moscow a week later (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Vietnam: The Secret Report on My Lai and a Charge of Communist Atrocity

Army Lays Misconduct to Two Generals in Field

By Seymour Hersh

WASHINGTON, June 4 (NYT)—The Army's secret report on the My Lai 4 massacre concluded that the two top generals of the Americal Division committed more than 40 acts of misconduct or omission in the initial field investigations of the atrocity.

The report, which summarized the result of an intensive four-month Army inquiry, said that in general "efforts to suppress and withhold information concerning the incident were made at every level in the Americal Division" and were successful in keeping the account of the massacre from reaching higher commands in South Vietnam.

Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster, then commander of the division, was cited in 27 specific acts of misconduct or omission, and his chief deputy, Brig. Gen. George H. Young Jr., was accused of 19 specific failures.

Criminal charges against both men were later dropped—for "insufficient evidence," in Gen. Young's case, and for no "intentional abrogation of responsibility," in Gen. Koster's—but both were censured and Gen. Koster was demoted to brigadier general.

The final 260-page analysis of the concealment of the My Lai 4 incident has become widely known inside the Army as the "Peers Report" after Lt. Gen. William R. Peers, the officer who was chosen by top Army officials in November, 1969, to head the inquiry.

Some details involving the day-

to-day activities of the top officers of the Americal Division have been reported during the courts-martial of Col. Oran K. Henderson, commander of the 11th Infantry Brigade, and Lt. William L. Calley Jr., the platoon leader who was the only defendant convicted in the incident.

But the overwhelming mass of material in the Peers report, including its findings, has never been made public and is still classified. A complete copy of the document has been made available to The New York Times.

Some of its basic findings are that:

- Gen. Koster failed "to insure that a thorough investigation would be conducted" and accepted

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster

U.S. Captain Tells of Attack on Church in An Loc

SAIGON, June 4 (UPI)—A U.S. military adviser who has just returned here from the besieged town of An Loc reports that he witnessed the slaughter of civilians in a church there by a North Vietnamese tank crew.

"On April 13 at 10 a.m. I personally saw a Russian tank go into a church where services were being held and they killed 100 people—women and children," said Capt. Harold Moffett.

On the same day, he continued, wounded soldiers and civilians were moved into a "clearly marked hospital."

"That night the North Vietnamese blew it away with mortars and artillery fire and killed every last one of the people inside," he said.

Several days later, Capt. Moffett said, civilians attempting to leave An Loc were shelled by the enemy. "I don't know how many of them were killed," he said.

The captain said several hundred civilians were still in An Loc, some in parts of the city held by the South Vietnamese and others in areas held by the enemy.

Food Drops Shared

"In our area, the rangers would go out and recover the food drops and give the food to the civilians, who would cook it and share it with the soldiers," Capt. Moffett said. "The civilians washed the soldiers' clothes too."

Capt. Moffett's career infantry officer completing his second tour of duty in Vietnam, was taken to An Loc on April 8 to direct air strikes for South Vietnamese rangers who entered the city two days earlier.

Seven days later, he said, he saw North Vietnamese tanks leave the city "and it looked like the worst might be over. I personally thought at that time the battle for An Loc was ended."

The siege of the provincial capital north of Saigon has been under way for 60 days and not a single building in the city remains intact, Capt. Moffett said. "Everything is destroyed. I don't think anything is repairable."

"But you'd be surprised at the morale of the troops still in An Loc," he continued. "My people said just before I left, 'Let them come. We'll blow them away. We hope they come with tanks.'"

Angela Davis Is Found Innocent on All Counts

(Continued from Page 1)

to try to return to her teaching position in the Philosophy Department at the University of California at Los Angeles.

"Now I can begin to make some decisions and some plans," she said, pointing out that her own personal "security" may be a problem because of recent telephoned threats on her life.

Miss Davis declined to characterize her trial as a "fair" one. She said that the "only fair trial would have been no trial."

Her sister, Mrs. Jordan, read a statement from the National United Committee to Free Angela Davis and All Political Prisoners. It said, in part:

"There never was a legal case against Angela Davis. But the political necessity for such a trial was incontrovertible for the state... We think that the people have taught the government of the State of California a lesson. But justice, real justice, will be done only when the authors of this conspiracy—[President] Nixon, [Gov.] Reagan, [California Attorney General] Evelle Younger and Harris—are indicted and convicted..."

Jurors Part of 'the People'

Miss Davis said that she had no more faith than ever in the American judicial system. She stressed that she considered "the people who sat as jurors not part of the judicial system, but of the people."

Her mother described the past 22 months as a "total nightmare" and said the verdict foreboded "freedom not only for my daughter, but for all the oppressed people of this land."

Today's verdict came after an emotional and bitter trial under extraordinary security precautions in this county seat 40 miles south of San Francisco.

It had been expected to go much longer—perhaps six months—until the defense rested its case on May 24 after a presentation lasting only three days. It was the position of Miss Davis's lawyers that only an "abbreviated" defense was necessary since the charges were essentially a political "frame-up."

Miss Davis did not take the witness stand, although she had delivered her own opening argument on March 29, when the presentation of arguments and testimony began.

The charges grew out of a widely publicized incident at the Marin County courthouse in San Rafael, north of San Francisco, on Aug. 19, 1970.

Jonathan Jackson, 17, entered the courtroom of Judge Harold J. Haley during the trial of James Earl Ray, an inmate at San Quentin State Prison, on charges of slaying a prison guard.

Producing three guns from a briefcase and disarming several courtroom deputies, Jackson distributed the weapons to McClain and several inmate witnesses.

According to a newspaper photographer present at the time, who later became a key prosecution witness in the trial of Miss Davis, McClain declared that the purpose of the action was to "free the Soledad Brothers."

(The Soledad Brothers were George Jackson, Jonathan's older brother; John Cluchette and Fleeta Drumgo, who had been accused of murdering a prison guard at Soledad State Prison while inmates there. George Jackson was held in a San Quentin cell very close to that of McClain at the time of the courthouse invasion. Jackson was later killed during an alleged prison breakout attempt at San Quentin in August, 1971, but Cluchette and Drumgo were subsequently acquitted of the Soledad murder charges in San Francisco Superior Court.)

During the Aug. 7, 1970, incident, Judge Haley was led from the courtroom with a saved-off shotgun taped to his neck. Gary Thomas, the assistant district attorney who was prosecutor at the McClain trial, and several jurors were also taken hostage.

They were led to a rented van which Jackson had left in the courthouse parking lot. During the ensuing exchange of gunfire, Judge Haley, Jonathan Jackson, McClain and another prisoner were killed. Another inmate, Russell Magee, was wounded, and prosecutor Thomas was paralyzed by a bullet.

It was subsequently discovered that the guns used by Jackson had been purchased by Miss Davis and that the briefcase in which he carried them included books with her name.

She and Magee were charged on Aug. 15, 1970, with first-degree murder but she was not arrested until Oct. 13 of that year, when she was discovered at a New York City motel wearing a disguise and using an assumed name.

In the meantime, she had been on the FBI's list of the 10 most wanted and become something of an international celebrity, the martyr-heroine of leftists.



United Press International

TRAGIC EVIDENCE—Three mercury-poisoned Japanese victims, walking slowly, arriving in Stockholm yesterday to attend the UN Human Environment Conference today.

UN Opens Stockholm Parley On the Environment Today

(Continued from Page 1)

Participants, including China, Romania and Albania. Altogether, the participants represent about 90 percent of the world's 3.5 billion people.

The principal prospective attendees are the Soviet Union, with 250 million population and some of its satellites, The Russians, who participated in conference preparations, are protesting the exclusion of East Germany under the conference's eligibility rules. The Soviets signed a broad agreement on environmental collaboration with the United States on May 23.

Conference officials thought it still possible the Russians might walk in Monday morning, but saw their absence as no great detriment to either the conference or to the Russians themselves, who will be given complete information on proceedings.

The chief conference division is not between East and West, but between the advanced and the poor nations, which tend to view environmental refinements as an economic luxury conflicting with their desires to become industrialized and prosperous.

"Underdeveloped" nations—officially classified as a luxury in the UN system—outnumber the industrialized nations at the conference by more than two to one.

Countering the view of environmental quality as a luxury is the contention that the developing countries would be foolish to follow the "smoke-means-jobs" path that led the advanced nations into their present environmental predicament, and that environmental quality can be "built in" to economic development without inordinate expense.

Conference organizers point to the participation of the poorer countries, which only a few years back were largely oblivious to environmental problems, as heartening evidence that rich-poor accommodations—such as international environmental aid—can be worked out.

6 Subject Areas

The conference deliberations are divided into six subject areas: problems of human settlements, natural resources, pollution, national development, future international environmental organization, and public environmental education and information.

The agenda material—made public last April in some 500 pages of preparatory committee reports—has been criticized as not coming to grips with at least two problem areas that environmentalists consider urgent: the global "population explosion" and depletion of the earth's non-renewable resources, such as minerals, some of which may be exhausted at present consumption rates within a generation.

While the implications of population growth for individual nations will be considered here, the basic controversial question of global population limitation has been left to a special UN conference on population scheduled for 1974.

U.S. Jets Bomb Rail Line, Fuel Station in N

SAIGON, June 4 (AP)—U.S. planes set afire a major fuel distribution station outside Hanoi and wrecked another section of the northeast railroad line linking Hanoi with China, a U.S. spokesman said today.

Pilots from the carrier Kitty Hawk said they destroyed three fuel storage tanks yesterday at the Hanoi petroleum pumping station north of the port city. Pilots said they could see six fires and smoke at the center.

F-4 fighter-bombers using electronically guided bombs attacked the 100-mile northeast railroad line midway between Hanoi and China, a source of supplies for North Vietnam. Pilots said the bombs had cut the line at half a dozen points and had destroyed a dozen cars.

The raids were among more than 250 carried out by U.S. jets throughout North Vietnam. The U.S. command in Saigon said 15 bridges, 59 surface craft and 38 supply buildings had been destroyed or damaged.

Spokesmen said that the North Vietnamese had been trying to repair a few small bridges, but that these had been attacked again before work could be completed. U.S. reconnaissance jets are flying daily missions over North Vietnam, checking bombed targets for renewed attacks and the North Vietnamese try to repair them. The U.S. spokesman said there were no signs of any huge labor force, such as the 500,000 North Vietnamese assembled during the 1968-69 bombing campaign.

They said also that there had been no major movement of supplies by rail or truck from China. Spokesmen reported, however, an increase in river traffic.

Overcast skies reduced U.S. air strikes throughout South Vietnam to less than 200 from a daily average of nearly 400 during clear weather.

Except for the central front, fighting appeared to have tapered off in South Vietnam.

Fighting continued in the Central Highlands provincial capital of Kontum and at the district town of Phan My on the central coast in Binh Dinh Province.

South Vietnamese military spokesmen announced that the sector of Kontum below its airstrip had been "completely cleared."

ed" of North Vietnamese forces and that 100 enemy soldiers had been killed without a single government casualty and without air or artillery support. The report appeared to be suspect since the number of weapons captured was put at 16.

Thirty miles northwest of

Kontum, 130 Montezuma men made their way to Hanoi. They were accompanied by a Frigate who was not idling in the Division, which was Tan Canh in April. Tagnards came from

The Secret Report on My Lai Massacre

(Continued from Page 1)

at face value potentially fraudulent reports from his subordinates.

Both Gen. Koster and Gen. Young failed to inform others on the division staff of the complaints and allegations about My Lai 4 and thus "effectively suppressed" information about it.

Lower-level staff officers of the Americal Division "probably conspired" to make false reports about the activities at My Lai 4 and participated in official investigations that were little more than "a pretense."

Scores of officers attached to the Americal Division and the nearby provincial advisory headquarters knew many details of the massacre, as did many high-ranking Vietnamese officials whose reports were ignored.

In Washington, Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., demanded that the Army immediately make public the Peers report, the Associated Press reported. Mr. Aspin also asked that hearings be held on the entire handling of the My Lai case. He has already filed a freedom-of-information suit in federal court, seeking disclosure of the Peers report.

The full report, replete with such words as "murder," "conspiracy," "pretext," and "misrepresentation," is sharply critical of all aspects of the command and control structure in the Americal Division as of March 16, 1968, the date of the massacre. It shows that scores of officers, many of them high ranking,

learned of the extent of the atrocity within days or weeks but did nothing.

Gen. Koster and Gen. Young, for example, discussed the operation at noon on March 17, 1968, the day after it took place, the Peers inquiry said. Gen. Young in particular, the report said, had been given a full account that morning by two of his subordinates, Maj. Frederic W. Watkins, commander of the helicopter company involved in support of the My Lai operation, and Lt. Col. John L. Holladay, Major Watkins' commander.

By this time, the report said, the division leaders had also officially learned of the final tally for the operation, which was patently suspicious—128 Viet Cong killed and three captured, with two American deaths.

In addition, the report said, Gen. Koster was told by Col. Henderson on the night of the operation about the inadvertent death of 20 civilians. Weeks later, the report went on, a series of official complaints about the slaughter was made to Gen. Koster directly by his counterparts in the South Vietnamese Army. According to the report, none of this information was ever forwarded, as Army regulations prescribed, to higher headquarters.

In the weeks after the massacre, the report concluded, "the Americal Division was the principal headquarters to which information and reports concerning

the... operation... During their appeal the Peers inquiry, but Gen. Young had never full extent of the My Lai and insisted to of 20 civilian deaths the limit of their

The final Peers report was no direct evidence that the men at My Lai. But it was probably thought holding information a much less serious the one which had

Another serious criticism by the Peers report: generals concernedness to accept "at the exculpatory incident forwarded person who was pe generals to investigate misconduct of the Peers report implicated Col. Henderson as "little pretense of an investigation as its goal "the true facts concern of 16 March."

Hampering its operation, the Peers repeatedly was the but a few of the reports and investigations. The Peers report had myst "purged" from the of the military age Vietnam.

Discussing the chain of command, the Peers report said that the Peers report had myst "purged" from the of the military age Vietnam.

A Conversation With Hanoi's Le Duc Tho

(Continued from Page 1)

ago with North Vietnam's two major allies cannot resolve the Vietnam problem. He said "the Vietnam problem will be settled by us in Paris with the United States."

Both China and the Soviet Union have reaffirmed their strong support for the struggle of the Vietnamese people just like before," he said.

However, North Vietnam apparently still lacks detailed, concrete knowledge about exactly what did happen in Moscow concerning the Vietnam crisis. Mr. Tho said he assumes that if a Soviet delegation is sent to Hanoi to report on the Moscow talks, that will be announced.

Mr. Tho's official title is "special adviser" to the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris talks on Vietnam, which last month passed their fourth, stalemated year, counting preliminary exchanges here. Actually he is in control of Hanoi's on-the-scene strategy when he is here and is a principal shaper of that strategy as a senior member of the Politburo.

The interview took place yesterday at the closely guarded delegation villa in the Paris suburb of Choisy-le-Roi. Mr. Tho has met secretly with presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger intermittently since August, 1969. Their last meeting was on May 2, before the signing of North Vietnam's harbors to cut off Soviet and other foreign sea shipments of military and other supplies. Dr. Kissinger has said the United States respects Mr. Tho as "a serious, dedicated spokesman for his side," who "does not generally return (to Paris) for trivial reasons."

Mr. Tho is an impressive man with silver hair. Yesterday he wore a smartly cut black tunic suit and said with a placid smile that he is waiting calmly for the interrupted negotiations to resume. He took nearly half of the four hours to present very deliberately, without, by Communist standards, heavy polemics, Hanoi's version of what has happened in the war during the three and a half years of the Nixon administration.

In the process, he made it clear that even before that it is not North Vietnam's primary objective simply to get all U.S. forces withdrawn from the conflict.

He readily acknowledged that President Nixon "wanted to withdraw" remaining U.S. forces from the war.

"But," said Mr. Tho, speaking through a Vietnamese interpreter, "President Nixon wanted to let some things remain behind. What that is, is a pro-Western puppet administration in South Vietnam. Therefore he is reluctant to withdraw completely. But

if he remains it will be difficult for him too. So both ways will be difficult.

"Because now, if Mr. Nixon wanted to withdraw all U.S. forces, if the (subsequent) negotiations between both Vietnam parties (in South Vietnam) can't come to any settlement, and if the hostilities will be resumed (after a cease-fire), Mr. Laird (U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird) has stated in such cases the U.S. will continue to give strong air and naval support for the South Vietnamese administration to continue the war. So this is how Mr. Nixon understands U.S. withdrawal."

Mr. Tho was referring to a press conference statement by Secretary Laird last month. Mr. Laird was asked what the United States would do if the Communist side broke the cease-fire that President Nixon has proposed in a package arrangement to take all American forces out of Indochina within four months after agreement on a cease-fire and release of American prisoners.

Mr. Laird replied that he could not speak for U.S. policy in a hypothetical situation, but that he personally would recommend the reintroduction of American air and naval power if the Communist side violated a cease-fire.

Mr. Tho made a graphic point about the post-withdrawal, post-peace-fire concern among North Vietnamese planners at a rare news conference May 22, in which he invoked the Arab-Israeli war to illustrate what is on Hanoi's mind. It is vital for North Vietnam to obtain a "comprehensive" peace settlement of military and political questions in the war, he said, and the continuing Middle East crisis shows why, Mr. Tho claimed. There, he said, there is a cease-fire between Israel and the Arabs, no political solution, and the United States continues to arm and supply Israel. (The Soviet Union, of course, does the same for Egypt).

Mr. Tho discussed the U.S. mining of North Vietnam's harbors, which President Nixon ordered on May 8, with no braggadocio about Hanoi's ability to nullify it. He made no claim that North Vietnam can eliminate the mines. Instead, he stressed North Vietnam's ingenuity and resourcefulness in compensating for the damage caused to its supply lines by the American bombing and mining. At one point, he said, "Mr. Nixon's actions of intensifying the war naturally will cause certain difficulties and losses to the Vietnamese people."

In answer to the question "What is the effect of the mining on the situation?" Mr. Tho replied:

"The mining has the effect of preventing the coming of foreign ships to North Vietnamese seaports. But it is impossible to prevent all contacts with North Vietnam."

"Communication and transport continues. The mining continues, but the communication and transport continues too... Because, a bridge may be destroyed by the U.S. bombing, but we have two or three floating bridges, pontoons, in replacement, and this is done in a very rudimentary way. (He sketches on a note pad drawing one bridge knocked out, and four floating bridges replacing it.)

"Moreover, we have very long land frontiers. All ways cannot be sealed off."

Mr. Tho was asked to comment on claims by some U.S. officials that the North Vietnamese offensive has bogged down, and has fallen short of its objectives. "He naturally omitted referring in his reply to any 'North Vietnamese offensive,' but he made no special point of the distinction because Hanoi has approached admitting what it officially denied for years—that its regular armed forces fight in the South."

The North Vietnamese diplomatic strategist replied that "each person has had his own evaluation or guess" about when "the offensive of the liberation forces of South Vietnam" would come, where it would strike, how long it would last.

"There were some," he said, "who guessed that there could not be large-scale offensive, as Mr. Nixon did, and actually as Mr. Laird did. Now there is speculation about the offensive being bogged down, about the objectives not being reached."

"But there is one point which has been clear: that the Vietnamization policy is a failure now, and this is an accurate guess because it has happened and has become evident. As to whether the offensive has bogged down, I think we shall see in the future. The development on the battlefield is something continuous—every day... Please follow the situation and you will see."

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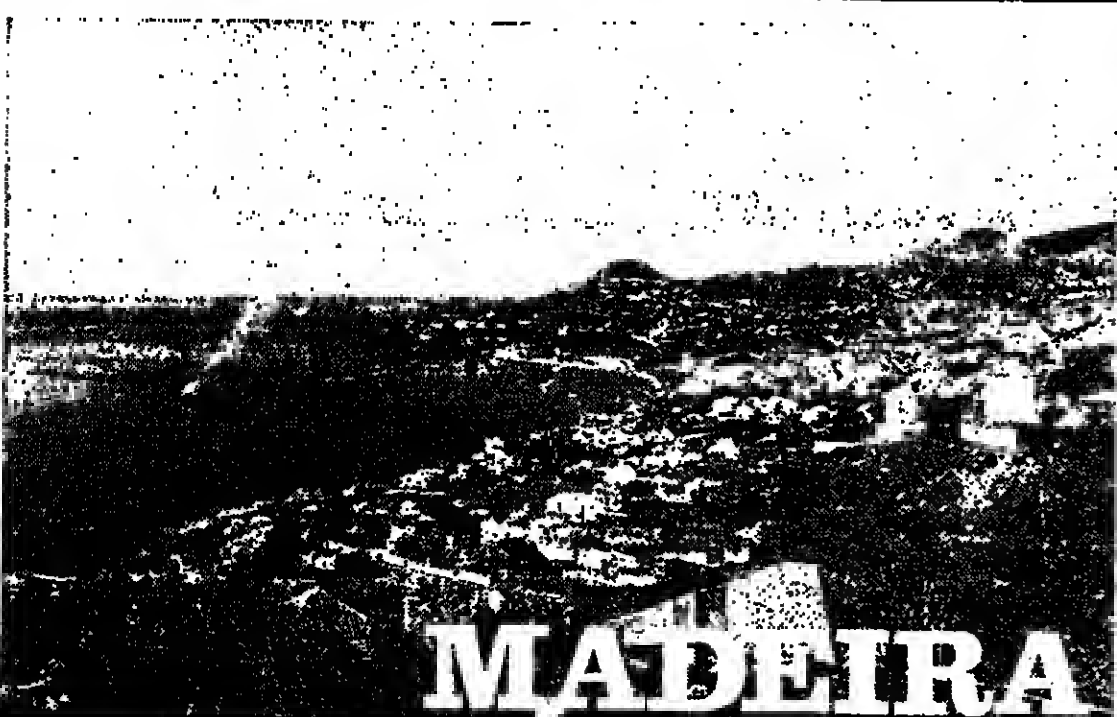
The report concludes that the Peers inquiry is "difficultly in assessing ability for criminal law lower levels in the command. It singled out a measure Lt. Col. Fran J. the since-deceased of the task force."

Col. Barker was at Peers report of planning and actively of execution of an unit against. Inhabited which included de-houses by burning, stock, and the destru other foodstuffs, the closing of wells."

The Peers inquiry its outset that to review more effective have to retrace the Charlie Company's through My Lai 4 chapters in the first in far more explicit before public mayhem committed Vietnamese."

For example, the several members of Platoon "testified to served an old Viet being bayoneted to member of the platoon having seen another alive into a well and killed with a ha. The Second Platoon report added, comm as many murders as members of that gr sought to take nor any prisoners, sustenance while in My report said."

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Average temperature: 63° F. Winter, 71° F. Summer Year-round sea bathing. Mountain peaks rising to 6,000 feet. Exotic flowers: orchids, poinsettias, jacaranda, camellias.

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WEATHER	
C	F
ALGARVE	15 Sunny
ANATOLIA	15 Rain
ANKARA	15 Unavailable
ATHENS	15 Partly Cloudy
BEIRUT	15 Partly Cloudy
BERGAMO	15 Partly Cloudy
BERLIN	15 Sunny
BHARAT	15 Partly Cloudy
BUDAPEST	15 Partly Cloudy
CAIRO	15 Partly Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15 Partly Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	15 Partly Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15 Partly Cloudy
EDINBURGH	15 Partly Cloudy
FLORENCE	15 Partly Cloudy
FRANKFURT	15 Partly Cloudy
GENEVA	15 Partly Cloudy
HAMBURG	15 Partly Cloudy
ISTANBUL	15 Partly Cloudy
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LONDON	15 Partly Cloudy
MADRID	15 Partly Cloudy
MILAN	15 Partly Cloudy
MONTREAL	15 Partly Cloudy
MOSCOW	15 Partly Cloudy
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NICE	15 Partly Cloudy
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PARIS	15 Partly Cloudy
PEACE	15 Partly Cloudy
ROME	15 Partly Cloudy
SOFIA	15 Partly Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	15 Partly Cloudy
TEL AVIV	15 Partly Cloudy
TENNES	15 Partly Cloudy
VENICE	15 Partly Cloudy
VIENNA	15 Partly Cloudy
WARSAW	15 Partly Cloudy
WASHINGTON	15 Partly Cloudy
ZURICH	15 Partly Cloudy
(U.S. temperatures taken at 9 a.m. GMT.)	
CMT. (Others at 1200 GMT.)	

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NE DAL

Anniversary of 1967 War in Middle East

European Airports Gird for Terrorism Today

From Wire Despatches
LONDON, June 4.—Airports and airports throughout Europe increased security precautions today after warnings that Japanese radicals in league with Arab terrorists may be planning another attack to coincide with the anniversary tomorrow of the start of the 1967 Middle East war.

At Heathrow Airport, extra policemen were on duty. All flights, passengers and baggage bound for the Middle East were being carefully checked.

The precautions were prompted by an Interpol warning to expect an attack similar to the one last Tuesday in which three Japanese killed or wounded more than 100 persons, mostly Puerto Rican tourists, at Lydda Airport in Tel Aviv.

London security sources said at least one known leader of the Japanese "Red Army" was known

to be in Europe and believed to be planning a second attack in support of the Palestinian Arab movement.

Police Polish Shooting
Officials at Heathrow said airport police had been taking special target practice. Normally the police go unarmed, but guns are available at Heathrow for emergencies.

"Anything can happen between

now and June 10, which is reckoned to be the anniversary date," a senior police source said, referring to the six-day war in which Israel crushed Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

A full alert was also in force at airports in Israel. Security precautions are also expected to be tightened at Israeli Embassies and offices abroad.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban

of Israel said 26 countries had promised to heighten security to ensure the safety of air passengers.

Lebanon Accused
He again charged that Lebanon had been implicated in the massacre by the three Japanese and said it was inconceivable that the same street in Beirut housed the offices of international airlines and of organizations pledged to hijack airplanes.

The Beirut-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine has taken responsibility for the Lydda attack.

The international airport in Beirut was under strict surveillance. Armored cars were stationed near the terminal and runways as a precaution against violence or hijacking.

Threats, Hostility Directed At Japanese in Puerto Rico

By Henry Raymond

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 4 (NYT).—Threats of reprisal against Japanese residents here over the terrorist attack in which 16 Puerto Ricans died last week in Tel Aviv have affected the Casals Festival of Puerto Rico.

Police protection has been offered to Mrs. Nobuko Imai, a Japanese violinist in the 75-member festival orchestra at the University of Puerto Rico auditorium.

A group calling itself the Anti-Communist Action Movement continued to threaten retaliation against Japanese and Arabs here for the killings by three Japanese in the service of Palestinian terrorists.

The police said that no incidents had been reported, although there were widespread rumors that unattended bombs had been found in two Arab clubs and a

Japanese electrical appliance store in San Juan.

The Puerto Rican authorities denied that there were plans to evacuate the Japanese community of some 100 families, as newspapers had reported. However, a Japanese television crew here to film the Casals Festival cut short an excursion to colonial San Juan after unfriendly remarks from passers-by.

Feelings of revulsion toward the threats were expressed by Daniel Barenboim, the Israeli pianist and conductor, and other artists participating in this 16th annual festival under the direction of Pablo Casals, the cellist who has lived in Puerto Rico for years.

In a television interview on a Japanese network, Mr. Barenboim said, "We Jews have learned from years of suffering the folly of persecuting innocent people under the excuse of collective guilt."

Israel Reportedly Asked Paris For Security Before Lydda

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP).—Newsweek said today that Israel pleaded with the French government for increased Air France security five days before the Lydda Airport massacre but got a cool "don't worry" from Hervé Alphand, secretary-general of the French Foreign Ministry.

It added the charge that Arab terrorists had broken a promise not to involve the French airline in Algeest hostilities.

The news magazine said in part:

"For some time Israeli intelligence agents had warned that the Palestinian guerrillas were about to unleash some spectacular stroke. Two weeks ago, in light of those warnings, Asher Ben Nathan, Israel's ambassador to France, was instructed to call on Hervé Alphand at the Foreign

Ministry to make a plea for increased security precautions on Air France flights to Israel.

"Specifically Mr. Ben Nathan told Mr. Alphand that his government suspected the guerrillas would try to smuggle arms into Israel by placing them in hold baggage aboard an incoming flight. Coolly, Mr. Alphand replied that the Israelis had no cause for concern.

"Although he did not say so, Alphand knew that as a token of appreciation for France's friendly policy toward the Arabs, the terrorists had assured France that they would never involve Air France in their struggle against Israel.

"Tragically these assurances proved worthless. Just as Ben Nathan had predicted, the Palestinians loosened their horrifying terror attack."

Official Apology

JERUSALEM, June 4 (AP).—Japan asked officially today for Israeli forgiveness for the Lydda massacre and said it would pay compensation to the victims.

Kenji Fukunaga, a special envoy from Tokyo, conveyed the apologies to Premier Golda Meir in a 45-minute meeting.

"My government is ready to do all it can to help the victims of the tragedy," Mr. Fukunaga told Mrs. Meir. He said she had responded "with gratitude for our prompt reaction."

Mr. Fukunaga said that Japan was considering representations to Arab governments such as those of Egypt and Lebanon, where official statements hailed the slaughter as an Arab triumph.

Two of the Japanese terrorists died in the airport attack and the third was captured.

Extradition Not Sought

The Japanese government, Mr. Fukunaga added, is not planning to ask Israel to extradite the terrorist, Kozo Okamoto, 24.

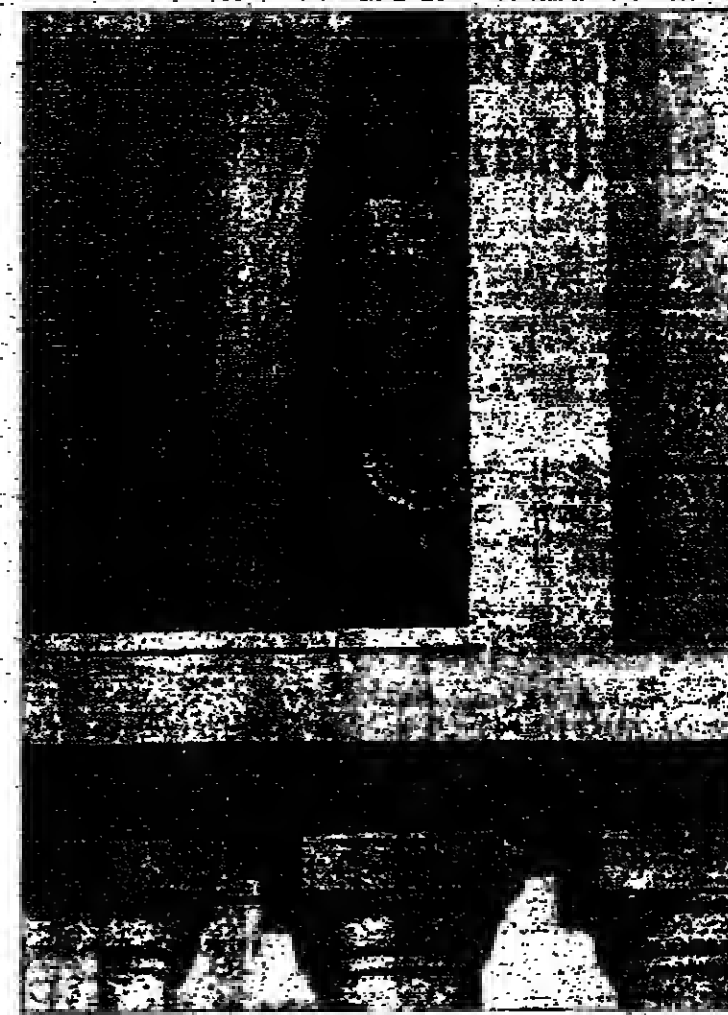
In Kagoshima, Japan, his father called on Israel to sentence his son to death "without delay."

"I believe my son, Kozo, is now repentant and he too would prefer the death sentence," said Yasuo Okamoto, 62.

Mr. Okamoto said he had sent a letter containing his appeal to the Israeli Embassy in Tokyo. Officials there were not available for comment.

Mr. Okamoto said he wanted the people of Israel to realize he was "indiscribably appalled, angered and saddened" by his son's actions.

"For 40 years I thought I had devoted myself faithfully to the education of our young people," Mr. Okamoto, a retired school principal, said. "Please punish my son with the death sentence without delay."



The Duchess of Windsor watching the Trooping the Color ceremony from Buckingham Palace on Saturday.

Simple Ceremony for Burial Of Duke of Windsor Today

LONDON, June 4 (Reuters).—With royal splendor muted, the Duke of Windsor will be buried tomorrow in the boyhood surroundings where he grew up to be king.

In accordance with his own wishes, ceremonial will be at a minimum. There will be none of the resounding pomp that would have accompanied the funeral had he remained on the throne of England.

The tone of the funeral arrangements reflected the drama of 36 years ago when the duke, then King Edward VIII, gave up the crown so he could marry the twice-divorced Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson of Baltimore.

The duke died in Paris a week ago at the age of 77. Tomorrow the chief mourner will be his 73-year-old widow, the Duchess of Windsor, who spent half a lifetime with him in virtual exile from Britain.

William Hamilton, Labor member of Parliament, said today he plans to submit a motion to Parliament condemning the country's treatment of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

ment given the Windsors during the past 36 years "compared with last week's events," he said.

Mr. Hamilton was the second Labor party member to complain about the acceptance of the duke's marriage only after his death. Yesterday, Ian Mikardo called the invitation of the duchess to Buckingham Palace for the first time for the burial of her husband "a sick joke."

Both men predicted the early demise of the monarchy in Britain and Mr. Hamilton said he hoped "Prince Charles will marry a divorced hippy."

Only about 270 people will be present at the private funeral service in St. George's Chapel inside Windsor Castle, where most of Britain's recent monarchs are buried.

The duke's grave will be a plot of ground at nearby Frogmore House, close by the mausoleum of his great-grandmother Queen Victoria.

The only reigning foreign monarch to be present will be King Olav of Norway, 68-year-old first cousin to the duke.

Also present will be the duke's niece, Queen Elizabeth II, and all her immediate family, with whom the duke remained on distant terms for many years after his abdication.

Fishing Nations Agree Atlantic Salmon Catch

WASHINGTON, June 4 (Reuters).—Major fishing nations have agreed at a conference here to gradually abolish commercial fishing for salmon in the North Atlantic in order to conserve stocks.

The international fishing conference backed Denmark's position that limited high-seas salmon fishing should continue until 1975.

The Danes contended that restrictions on the quantity to be caught legally at sea were sufficient to prevent stocks.

But the decision to end fishing until 1975 to Canada, which has an immediate fishing off Greenland that it into salmon migration.

Some experts in the quantity disagree on how disappearing in region.

Danish-U.S.
Thirteen counts gradual phasing fishing off Greenland, will be by 25 percent further cuts in 19 a complete halt.

Local Greenland men will be permitted to operate but their catch.

GREENWICH, Conn. June 4 (UPI).—J. Donald Kingsley, 64, an expert on public administration and refugee resettlement, who directed humanitarian efforts in Europe and Korea, died Friday.

Mr. Kingsley served as director-general of the International Refugee Organization in Europe after World War II and later headed the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency.

He also served in various capacities with Ford Foundation programs in Africa and the Middle East.

Mr. Kingsley was a professor of government at Antioch College and entered government service during World War II.

Walter L. Grant

DANVILLE, Va. June 4 (AP).—Walter Lawson Grant, 51, publisher of the Danville Register and Bee, died Friday. Mr. Grant also was first vice-president and treasurer of Family Weekly, a national magazine distributed by more than 100 newspapers.

Theology Seminary In N.Y. Sets Quotas

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT).—The board of directors of Union Theological Seminary have voted to require that blacks and representatives of other minority groups make up one-third and that women comprise one-half of all students, faculty members, staff and directors.

Officials said that the new norms, which will require several years to implement, are designed to "rectify" discriminatory practices of the past but are also regarded as sound educational policy.

"It is unrealistic to educate people for work in a pluralistic society in an environment that is overwhelmingly white and male-oriented," said Mrs. Horace Haver-meyer, chairman of the board.

14 Navy Die in Mo

NAPLES, June 4 (UPI).—U.S. Navy plane crashed into the sea yesterday, killing 14 men aboard, a Sixth Fleet spokesman reported.

He said that a P-3 Orion submersed into the sea, directly south of Spain. It crashed after taking off from a base in southern

2-Plane Crash 2d Death at

WASHINGTON, June 4 (UPI).—Two light aircraft crashed at the "Transpo" air show here yesterday, killing one pilot, Hugh A. Wadley, 64, and a woman, Edna J. Wadley, 64.

It was the second of the 10-day show today after, during the first day, a P-3 Orion crashed into the sea, killing 14 men aboard.

Russians Expi

MOSCOW, June 4 (UPI).—A Belgian tourist has been killed by a Soviet car in the Soviet Union, a Belgian tourist agency said yesterday.

The Belgian tourist, a 35-year-old man, was killed when he was struck by a Soviet car in the city of Minsk.

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Wednesday	SAS, via Tashkent to Bangkok - Singapore - Sydney
Thursday	SAS, via Tashkent to Bangkok - Singapore - Jakarta - Bali
Friday	SAS, via Tashkent to Bangkok - Kuala Lumpur - Singapore
Saturday	Thai International, via Moscow to Bangkok - Singapore - Sydney
Sunday	Aeroflot, via Moscow and Delhi to Bangkok - Singapore

* Operated by Thai International from Bangkok, but with throughgoing aircraft from Copenhagen.
** Change of flight number (but not aircraft) in Bangkok.

To Hong Kong: rapid connections daily from Bangkok. And the Thursday flights also have direct connection in Bangkok by Thai International to Singapore - Jakarta - Bali.

SAS SCHEDULED AIRLINES
General Agent for Thai International

Many Surplus U.S. Arms Said Wind Up on Black Market

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Investigators have found that many old U.S. howitzers and submachine guns which should have been sold as surplus have wound up on an international black market.

Some of the items were found in a 10-month investigation by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. In finding out how many of these arms were sold by dealers who bribed U.S. military officials in Europe.

Under the terms of the agreement, the subcommittee on findings are pressing for a reorganization of their \$1-billion property program.

The subcommittee found that the program was "grossly mismanaged" and that the arms were sold at a loss to the U.S. government.

The subcommittee also found that the arms were sold to a wide range of countries, including those with which the U.S. has no formal relations.

The subcommittee is now conducting a full-scale investigation into the program, and expects to release a report in the near future.

The subcommittee is also looking into the possibility of establishing a new agency to handle the disposal of surplus arms.

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Karate enthusiasts demolishing house. Eight-foot chimney falls after a head-butt.

Chopping a House Down With Karate

BRADFORD, England, June 4 (UPI).—Fifteen karate experts yesterday began what they said was their way of raising money for charity by chopping down a house using just their hands, heads and feet.

Group leader Phil Milner, 38, aimed an opening blow at the eight-foot stone chimney of the two-story house, and within minutes a flurry of hand chops, leg slices and head butts had sent the stack tumbling.

"That was the easy part," said Mr. Milner. "But the walls won't be so easy. They're 13 inches thick."

"One of the lads has a partic-

ularly hard head, though, and it can be used as a battering ram."

Object of the exercise is to "chop" down the 150-year-old house by tonight, raising \$3,000 for charity.

Mr. Milner, secretary of the International Judo Association, said he spent several months seeking a suitable house for the task. Then Bradford city authorities told him of a two-story house they intended to demolish to make way for a new housing development.

"This is the first time we've tried anything like this," he said. "But we don't know of

anybody else who has knocked a house down before with just their hands, heads and feet. Apart from raising cash we will be setting a new world record."

By tonight, he said, the group planned to reduce the house to two neat piles, one of timber and one of stone.

Did Mr. Milner think the going would be tough, now that the chimney was out of the way?

"Well, I must admit we did at first have our doubts because the house is well built. But after looking it over and taking care of the chimney, I think we'll have no trouble."

Tito to Arrive In Russia Today For 5-Day Visit

MOSCOW, June 4 (Reuters).—President Tito of Yugoslavia will arrive here tomorrow for his first visit to the Soviet Union since the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia strained relations between him and the Kremlin four years ago.

The visit will mark the complete restoration of normal relations achieved when the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, went to Belgrade in September.

Observers here say that this will be a more formal and politically less crucial visit than Mr. Brezhnev's Yugoslav trip. The latter produced an important compromise on Yugoslavia's in-orthodox and independent role in the Communist world.

President Tito's visit will be for five days. It is scheduled to include a ceremony at which he will receive the highest Soviet award, the Order of Lenin, accorded him a week ago on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

He is expected to hold talks with the three top Soviet leaders, Mr. Brezhnev, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai Podgorniy.

At U.S. installations in Europe, thousands of medium M-47 tanks have been declared surplus as they are replaced by the Army's newer, slightly heavier and more advanced M-60 tank.

Under Pentagon regulations, surplus tanks must have turrets and gun mounts removed and their front armor plating cut out before they can be sold as scrap.

But the Senate investigators found widespread neglect of these regulations, especially as they applied to tanks, heavy guns and such military spare parts as gun mounts, range finders and periscopes.

A tank that can be purchased for less than \$1,000 as scrap can often be sold for \$8,000 or \$9,000 on the black market if it is still usable, investigators were told.

Los Angeles Times

Elizabeth Makes Aborigine Knight

LONDON, June 4 (Reuters).—Queen Elizabeth created about 50 knights Friday through her birthday honors list.

The new knights include Pastor Doug Nicholls, a former football player and now a minister, who is the first Australian Aborigine to be so honored.

Pastor Nicholls was cited "for distinguished services to the advancement of the Aborigine people."

Also honored were Lord Goodman, who acted as go-between in Britain's efforts to secure an independence settlement with Rhodesia, and the top police and fire officials battling the guerrilla campaign in Northern Ireland.

Lord Goodman was made a Companion of Honor, and Ulster's top policeman, Graham Shillington, was knighted.

Among the women honored was novelist Nancy Mitford, who became a Commander of the British Empire.

N.J. Sniper Kills Black, Wounds 5

ELIZABETH, N.J., June 4 (Reuters).—One man was shot dead and five others wounded here early today by a gunman cruising in a car.

Police said the six victims, who were all black, were shot in six separate incidents, apparently with a small-caliber pistol. Three of the wounded were in a critical condition.

Witnesses said that in two cases the shots were fired by one of two men in the car. There were no witnesses to the other shootings.

Tito Eulogizes U.S. Officer

EL CAJON, Calif., June 4 (AP).—A message of sympathy from President Tito of Yugoslavia arrived in the mail for Ida Mays, 80.

"I have just been informed of the tragic death of your son, Col. Henry Mays," Marshal Tito wrote, declaring that the American officer showed great courage while serving in Yugoslavia during World War II.

After the Germans had been defeated, Col. Mays was awarded the Yugoslav Partisan Star. He died in an automobile accident a year ago.

Cambodia Votes Despite Fighting

PHNOM PENH, June 4 (UPI).—Up to two million Cambodians voted today in the country's first presidential elections. Early unofficial returns were almost evenly divided between incumbent President Norodom Sihanouk and his main challenger, in Tan.

The voting was peaceful despite Communist attacks and heavy fighting 12 miles north and 15 miles south of the capital. At least 11 polling booths in the fighting areas were closed, a government spokesman, M. J. Chang Song, said. The Communist attacks around Phnom Penh and in the southern and south-eastern provinces appeared designed to prevent people from voting, he added.

In Tan, charging massive vote-stealing, predicted that the government would pad out his rival's total with "double and triple" military votes.

Kissinger Will Visit Japan on Private Trip

TOKYO, June 4 (Reuters).—Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, will make a private visit to Japan from Friday to June 12. It was announced today by the Japanese government.

Mr. Kissinger is coming at the invitation of the private U.S.-Japan Economic Council. But he is expected to have talks with Premier Eisaku Sato and other government leaders. Subjects to be discussed are likely to include U.S.-Japan relations and President Nixon's visits to China and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Kissinger originally was to have come to Japan in April. But the trip was twice postponed—first because of intensified fighting in Vietnam and then by the President's visit to Moscow.

Record Strike Extended By Japanese Seamen

YOKOHAMA, June 4 (AP).—Japan's longest maritime strike today reached its 534 day. The 160,000-member seamen's union and the shipowners' association remained deadlocked in a wage dispute.

The seamen decided yesterday to extend the strike to next Sunday for ships on overseas routes, and to a week from tomorrow for vessels in domestic service. Foreign ships are not involved. The previous longest walkout lasted 35 days in 1966.

Senate Panel Clears Welfare Restriction

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—The Senate Finance Committee has voted to restate the "man-in-the-house" rule allowing states to refuse welfare benefits to a mother and children living with a man not legally related to them.

The provision would upset a 1968 Supreme Court ruling, which stated that welfare benefits could not be denied a mother and children in such cases.

The committee also decided last week to provide, under its new "workfare" program, that children of welfare parents who refuse to take a job could be referred to local child welfare agencies, which would be directed to make some provision for them.

10 Die in Pakistan Jail

SUKKUR, Pakistan, June 4 (Reuters).—Police today killed 10 prisoners who had been rioting in the central jail in Sukkur since yesterday. Thirty-one others were injured.

After 600 Republicans March Youths Battle British Troops in Armagh

ARMAGH, Northern Ireland, June 4 (Reuters).—Roman Catholic youths fought with British troops in the center of Armagh today after a peaceful march by about 600 republicans against the British government's policy of internment of suspected extremists without trial.

There were no immediate reports of injuries.

The youths pelted the troops with stones and the soldiers fired several volleys of rubber bullets before the youths dispersed.

Meanwhile, in Belfast and most other towns in Northern Ireland, units of the Protestant Ulster Defense Association drilled openly in para-military uniforms.

Other UDA men guarded temporary street barriers put up in some Protestant areas as a token protest against the Catholic "no-go" areas of Londonderry.

This is the third weekend that the barriers have been maintained for a 24-hour period—midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday.

The UDA has said that the barriers will go up permanently in two weeks unless the barricades guarding the no-go areas in Londonderry are pulled down.

But it has so far been the policy of the British government to keep security forces out of the "Free Derry" area, where the IRA is in control.

UDA Protesters

The UDA, which is believed to be loosely linked to the militant Protestant Vanguard Movement, began its protest shortly after the British government disbanded Northern Ireland's provincial parliament and declared direct rule from London.

Meanwhile, a man was shot dead in the street and 47 persons were injured in a bomb attack during a night of renewed violence here.

The dead man had been walking with two companions along Antrim Road shortly before midnight when the group came under small arms fire.

Police said that the man died instantly. He has not yet been identified.

Bomb Injures 47

Earlier, 47 persons were slightly injured when a bomb wrecked the Britannia bar, which is situated in a "mixed" area of East Belfast. Four of the injured were kept in a hospital.

About 80 persons were drinking in the bar, which is frequented mainly by Catholics.

Early today, a bomb explosion in the city center seriously damaged a supermarket. There were no injuries, although two persons were treated for shock.

Yenhs Fight Army

Yesterday's march through Londonderry by nearly 10,000 Protestant loyalists, which could have provoked serious sectarian violence, passed off with comparatively little trouble.

At the end of a peaceful march through the city, gangs of Protestant youths attacked British troops who barred their way into Catholic areas of Londonderry.

The army used water cannon and rubber bullets to repel the youths.

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The Kings Depart

"Gad, sir," said Marcel Proust's Due de Guermantes at the turn of the century, "kings and queens, in these days, don't amount to much." The author is careful to point out that M. de Guermantes said this because he wanted to be thought broad-minded and modern, and also to assume a modest air about his own friendships with royalty. For, 70-odd years ago, kings and queens amounted to a great deal. There were crowned heads from London to the Forbidden City, from the North Cape to the Cape of Good Hope, with varying degrees of authority and prestige, to be sure, but with enormous collective status.

Certainly, when Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, first-born son of the Duke and Duchess of York, was born in 1894, few could have imagined that at his death only a handful of monarchs would still be reigning, and fewer still ruling. And fewer still could have guessed at the strange destiny of the young prince, or, for that matter, of the realm to which he was heir apparent.

The sad stories of the death of kings, of which Shakespeare wrote, include many who have died by violence, at the hands of usurpers, subjects in revolt, alien conquerors, mere assassins. Some monarchs, too, have abdicated, whether by their own will or forced by others. But of all who laid down the pomp of state, who did it voluntarily for "the woman I love," as did Edward VIII? Doubtless this drama of renunciation played its part in bringing so many thousands to St. George's Chapel, where the Duke of Windsor, for a little less than a year king-emperor, rested under the banners of the Knights of the Garter. Doubtless, too, there were some who remembered a young Prince

of Wales who cut a bright swathe across a world weary by war.

But there must have been some, and not a few, to whom royalty represented a rock in times of fluidity, a tradition in an era seeking ever-new ways of life and thought, a centripetal force in a centrifugal world. Royalty, at its best in these days of predominantly constitutional monarchy, is a banner with a lineage longer than the flags that fly over ships and regiments. It is a human symbol of loyalty to a land and a people. Like a flag, it demands certain ceremonies and certain attitudes of respect—but like a flag, it cannot fly in the teeth of prevailing winds. It must, if it is to have the virtually universal support which modern monarchy requires for its survival, be not only politics but above, or aside from, politics. It is men who carry the flag, and fight for it—common men, who have uncommon ideas about what the flag represents. And the flag—or the monarch—cannot long contradict those ideas.

Some thought that Edward VIII might have invested royalty with qualities of positive leadership. Some believe that it was the fear of this, rather than any contradiction between his role in the Church of England and his marriage to a divorced woman, which led to his abdication. But the king may have been wiser than those who were ready to make a major issue of his retirement from the throne. He recognized that he might have won a political fight—but he also acknowledged that this would have been a defeat for the British ideal of monarchy; that it would have divided the empire whose unity he represented. For while the rationale of royalty as a symbol is still strong, the rationale of hereditary leadership by act, rather than by the fact of its existence, can no longer be sustained.

'Crucial First Steps'

The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, opening in Stockholm today, should not be expected to save the environment from the various types of doom that, rationally or hysterically, are being predicted for it.

The conference will not be, like Congress, the kind of body that can pass laws to reduce the further polluting of air and water; neither is it to be a forum for free-flowing discussion. The first would imply a yielding of national sovereignty not remotely in sight; the second, a gathering of individuals responsible only to themselves, rather than an assembly of official delegations. But their coming together has rightly raised the world's expectations, and there are significant gains that the conference can and should deliver.

In his years of planning and arranging the Stockholm gathering, Secretary-General Maurice F. Strong has had to do some of the most delicate tightrope walking, as well as some of the most persuasive selling, done on the international scene in decades.

He had to work hard to convince some of the less developed countries even to send delegates, so suspicious were they that the whole environmental issue was a ruse to rob them of their turn to industrialize in haste, at whatever the cost to air, water, flora and fauna. He had to be wary of the sensitivities of countries that see agitation for the slowing of population growth as a racial threat and of others that fear recycling or no-growth policies in industrial nations as a potential check to their own exporting of raw materials.

* * *

Not least, Mr. Strong and his colleagues have had to deal—and still do—with the possibility that the Soviet Union and its allies will boycott the conference because of the barring of East Germany. The hope still is that at the last minute a way will be found to resolve this senseless complication.

International Opinion

New Stage for Europe

Europe now stands on the threshold of a new stage. Now that the Soviet-West German non-aggression treaty is ratified, the aim is to carry out all its provisions and for both sides to show goodwill. The four-power agreement on Berlin and the East-West German accords are other positive factors in Europe. The establishment of East-West German relations in accordance with the norms of international law and the admission of both German states to the United Nations would further improve the European atmosphere.

—From Pravda (Moscow).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

LONDON.—Dr. Vance, the police surgeon, made an examination yesterday of the body of the young woman found in the Thames on Thursday. She is described as about 30 years of age, with a fair complexion and brown eyes. She was a finely built woman, weighing 10 st. and it is the general belief that she met with foul play, her clothing having been removed to prevent identification. The investigation is continuing.

Fifty Years Ago

ROME.—The first congress of the Fascist trade unions which opens tomorrow, will present one of the most interesting spectacles in the history of Italian labor. They are trying to rally the labor force of the country away from Communist and Socialist leadership, and the Government is watching this attempt with great attention. Their leader is flamboyant Benito Mussolini.



Any Termites at the Top?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Death and political disappearance have been the two ways of changing post-Stalin Russia's power structure and the two most dramatic instances were those of Beria and Khrushchev. Beria was condemned and feared for his despicable tactics and brutality. Khrushchev was considered uncultivated and cheap even by many who liked his switch from oppressive dictatorship.

Yet, important as personal factors were, foreign policy played a significant role in the departure from authority of each—Beria by assassination and Khrushchev by enforced anonymity. In both cases their successful adversaries feared the deposed leaders had been moving too far toward accommodation with the West.

Beria, most authoritative of the initial triumvirate who succeeded Stalin, sent secret inquiries to Bonn to try and arrange a deal. This odd tentative ended with a bullet in Beria's neck. Khrushchev was ousted after even more audacious efforts to achieve friendship with the West. Following his Cuban humiliation, he explored new means of warming up relations with the U.S.A. after the menacing implications of the U-2 spy-plane case. And, to supplement this basic endeavor, he sent his son-in-law, Adzhubel, on an exploratory trip to Bonn to raise the prospect of Soviet-German friendship.

The Catalyst

It would seem that foreign affairs served as a catalyst if not an impulsion in each political demise. Therefore it is obviously worth considering whether Khrushchev, the present Soviet boss who ignored the American blockade of Russian ships in North Vietnam, could also come a cropper. It is not to be forgotten that already Khrushchev has carried through a rapprochement with West Germany, itself an unusually significant achievement for the U.S.S.R. which suffered so much from the Germans during World War II. The mere hint of such a rapprochement with Bonn torched off political conflagrations

that ultimately consumed Khrushchev.

Brezhnev has his opponents but, unlike the pernicious Beria and the egotistic Khrushchev, he is not widely regarded as either a figure of wickedness or of sarcastic fun. The chairman is a member of the new class that dominates Soviet society, in those terms a "social climber"—like so many of his peers. Willy Brandt, the German Chancellor, was somewhat surprised to be taken along the Crimean coast on Brezhnev's yacht.

The party chief is an early man with no inhibitions about discussing which of his colleagues is being outwitted or is being unfaithful. He has gusto and energy—the kind of politician for which our own frontier was once renowned.

In elaborating his détente with West Germany and the United States, he demonstrated much skill. He subtly urged France as a pawn to prompt German reaction helpful to his aims and also to weaken West European solidarity sufficiently to make Washington amenable to its own superpower dialogue.

Number One

Brezhnev has succeeded in affirming his pre-eminence as Number One and backing this position up with a positive foreign policy. Has he won the game? Are his views no longer challenged? Is his power fully entrenched?

As dominant boss he has probably achieved an apogee, but there is still known opposition among hardliners who disapprove of his bias toward the West. These hardliners surely include Marshal Grechko, Defense Minister, and Shelest, until recently head of the Ukraine.

Shelest has already been demoted to a lesser post. Are other demotions coming? Since Brezhnev failed to back those who wanted to intervene physically against Israel in 1967, the hawks have been after his scalp. First was Shapovalov, who preceded Andropov as security chief.

There is almost always a power struggle in and around the Kremlin and, oddly enough, it often involves foreign affairs. A hard line toward China means a soft line toward the West. Even Khrushchev knew that.

At this instant, in the wake of the Nixon visit, Brezhnev looks impressively strong. Chou En-lai, the real Peking boss, seems to need Nixon's help in keeping an upper hand over internal opponents while Nixon welcomes Chou's help in preventing the Vietnam war from flaring out of control and getting himself re-elected. Time will demonstrate whether Brezhnev also is forced to join this mutual-dependence club. Nations are already interdependent, are politicians?

Yesterday's villain is today's partner in tomorrow's promise of peace and prosperity. Chou En-lai invites President Nixon to Peking, and Lin Biao, Mao Tse-tung's chosen successor, disappears in the convulsion. India, America's democratic ally in South Asia, destroys East Pakistan with the help of the Soviet Union.

Moscow arms North Vietnam to invade South Vietnam, and President Nixon responds by mining the Haiphong Harbor and

The Iraqi Oil Seizure

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK.—The seizure of the Iraq Petroleum Co. by the Iraqi and Syrian governments has the potential to become the greatest crisis in world oil since the nationalization of the Iranian oil industry by Premier Mohammed Mossadeq in the early 1950s.

Unlike the 1950s, however, the Western companies and countries no longer hold all the cards and, with the Russian bear now a familiar party in Middle East politics, the semi-embargo diplomacy of that period would appear out of the question.

The extent of the present crisis depends upon how far the two contestants are willing to go to achieve their desired goals. The confrontation could set in motion a radical change in the framework of the world's oil industry that would include nationalization by other oil-producing nations.

Compensation

On the other hand, the Iraqis have said that they would pay compensation and, if the amount is acceptable to the Western oil

companies, the present situation would not reach tidal-wave proportions.

For the moment the Iraqi government is doing all the talking and the companies are waiting for the dust to settle before commenting.

The Iraqi move took the companies by surprise. The government had been threatening to nationalize for almost 10 years if IPC did not meet various demands.

IPC, which is owned 25 3/4 percent each by British Petroleum, the Royal Dutch Shell group and Compagnie Française des Pétroles and 11 7/8 percent by Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) and the Mobil Oil Corp. and 6 percent by the Gulfian interest, for its part, has demanded compensation from Iraq for its 1961 takeover of the North Rumaila field.

The Iraqi government did not nationalize the Mosul and Basrah oil fields controlled by the same Western companies but only Kirkuk and the oil pipelines and pumping stations. This indicates,

according to some studies, that the government is trying not to alienate the West.

In his present confrontation, Iraq and the companies, neither ask to be holding an even stronger hand. Some say that this is good while others think it could be atracted conflict of interest for both the companies, who need developing oil resources, who need

Old Equations

The old equation of oil but you need still hold up the situation would not be atracted conflict of interest for both the companies, who need developing oil resources, who need

The denial of the 11 million barrels of industrial nations to not create much of. At present, Europe have good weather in the summer season is heavy usage. Tanker their lowest and the from anywhere in the not that much a prob

On June 9, however ask support from the tion of Petroleum. Countries for its act support is likely to be least on the surface

If the other OPEC n Iraq by imposing a e their oil to the Wes partially, then the w situation and the barga tion of the Western would be seriously we

Letters

View From Within

As one of those 934 Americans imprisoned in foreign jails for drug offenses, I would like to say, in hopes that a personal appeal might have some impact, that if placed on a scale the fleeting euphoria of drug usage would in no way equal the very real and lasting trauma that may result from arrest for use of such drugs.

In many cases European drug laws are much harsher than our own and as a foreigner, if arrested, one can often expect to be jailed for up to six months before trial, without bail and whether guilty or not.

Though life in prison is not too pleasant it is not without its particular benefits. In many ways I have learned more practically how to relate to life, of the importance of personal relationships and the few things if any, of a tangible nature, are worth the sacrifice of one's freedom. Cer-

tainly drugs are not worth the sacrifice of something so precious.

LEE RUSHING,
Stadelheim, West Germany.

Brezhnev's Cars

Communist party boss Leonid Brezhnev eats well, has a dacha among them and a boat, and being a car buff, is not only the proud owner of a Rolls-Royce Silver Cloud but a Citroën-Maserati given him by President Pompidou when the Russian visited France last October.

And now Richard Nixon, as a parting gift to the Soviet leader, to commemorate their successful summit meeting, presented him with a Cadillac sedan. All that the Kremlin big-shot need do now is join a swanky golf club and he will have it made—he will at last be living the life of an American capitalist while the workers in the Soviet Union, who for over 50 years have been starved and oppressed by their Communist overlords still have nothing to

lose but their chains and the world to gain.

Will many of them ever be able to buy a car? They should live so long!

STEPHEN MADERICK,
Clamart, France.

Buckley Blamed

After reading William Buckley's article "McGovern and the National Mood" (NYT, May 30), I truly believe he has reached the limits of his decadent rhetoric. Cry out hard and loud, as hard as you can, Mr. Buckley, but the day is coming closer when people in America will "pay the medical bills and take away H.L. Hunt's money." Maybe the day will come when you cannot take your holidays in Switzerland as much as you do now, but people, all the people in America shall eat better and not be sick due to the fact and humiliation that they can not afford to see a doctor. We shall have a better America. Your hollow words will not stop the surge of humanity

that you have never understood. It may not be McGovern, yet it shall come, for the young people who support him shall inherit the mess that your wayward ideas have wrought onto this small planet.

JON CHRISTENSEN,
Sorgenfri, Denmark.

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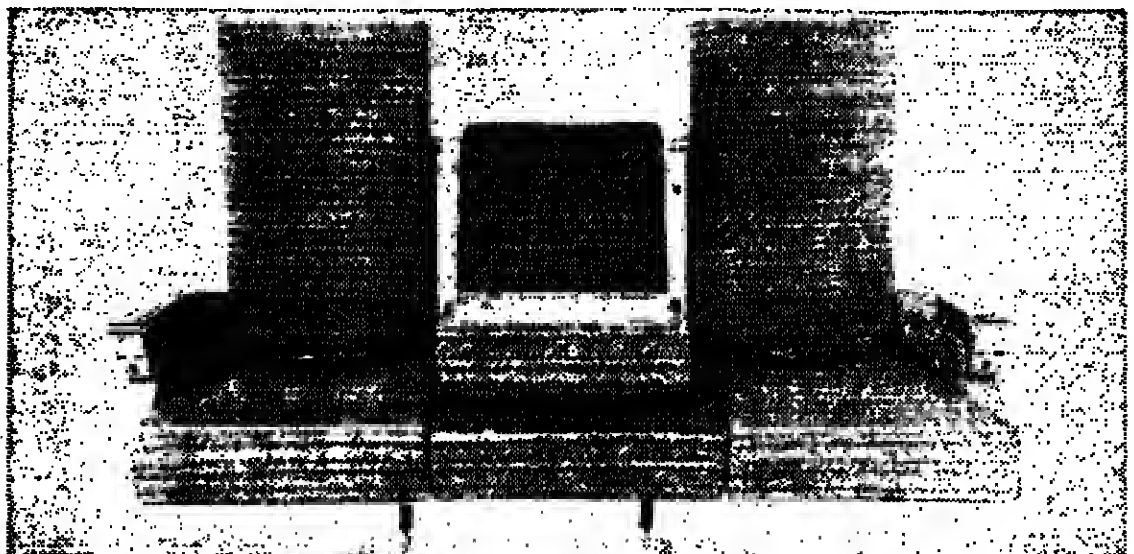


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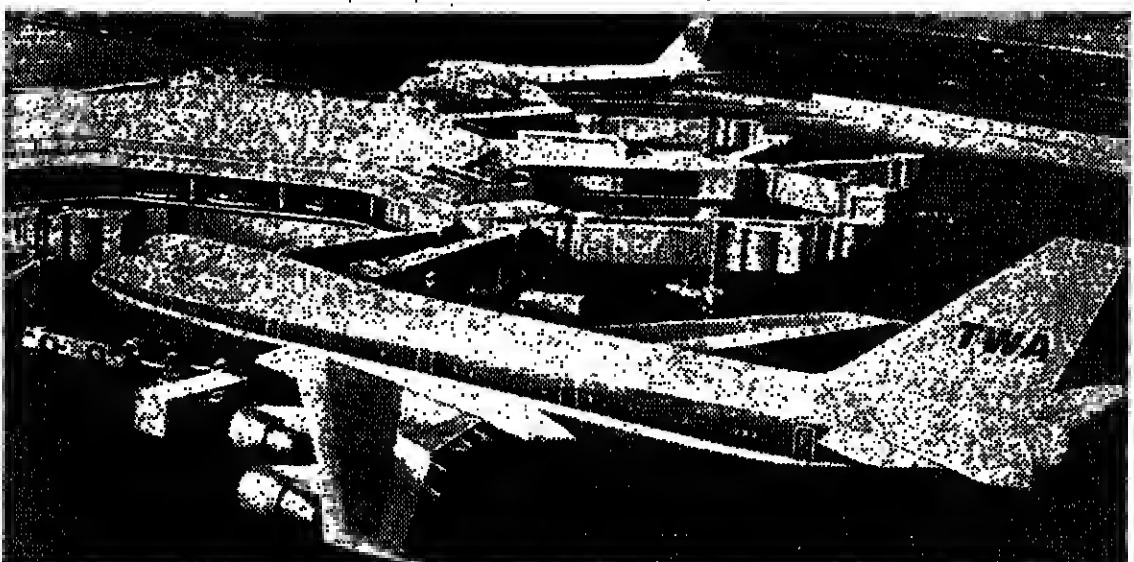
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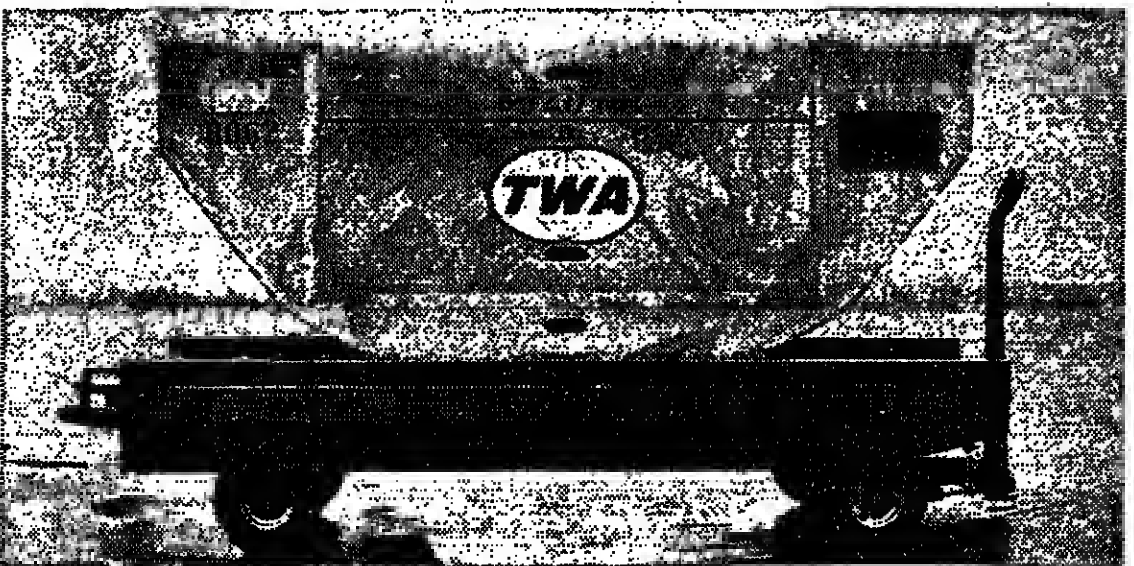


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Man's Debt to Nature Must Be Paid in More Than Recycled Beer Ca

By Barry Commoner

The writer is director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University. His latest book is "The Closing Circle." This article is excerpted by permission from the June issue of Harper's magazine.

WASHINGTON (WP).—The United Nations is simultaneously an instrument designed to solve the problems of the world and itself an extension of these problems—an instrument flawed by its own purpose. The UN Conference on the Human Environment, to begin in Stockholm today, is an effort to escape this dilemma. It tests the hope that, confronted with a truly common problem—global survival—otherwise contentions nations might actually cooperate and win a collective victory. U Thant put it this way: "Perhaps it is the collective conscience, arising from the world's scientific and technological strides and from their mass consequences, which will bind together nations, enhance peaceful cooperation and surmount, in the face of physical danger, the political obstacles to mankind's unity."

Jesse Unruh, the California politician, once expressed a related idea in less diplomatic language: "Ecology has become the political substitute for the word 'motherhood.'"

If the subject of the Stockholm conference was originally conceived as a kind of global "motherhood issue," it soon began to lose that status. One messy problem was the general East-West split in the United Nations. The U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia boycotted the last meeting of the conference preparatory committee because no means had been found to enable East Germany to participate; their presence at the conference is not assured.

A Hot Potato

Furthermore, the environment itself turned out to be a politically hotter potato than it seemed at first. Here, for example, are a few of the major issues that have surfaced during the preparation for the conference.

● Whites vs. nonwhites: According to conventional wisdom (if not hard evidence), the primary reason for the environmental crisis is that the earth's human population is growing too fast for the planet's limited resources. Since environmental concerns are usually voiced by whites, while the most rapidly growing populations are non-white, the latter may well regard the outcry as the white man's hangup; that be is—at last—

being crowded out of his secure and comfortable niche in the world.

If this response is crude, some of the instigating statements are at least as crude. Consider these blunt observations on the problem by one of our leading environmentalists, Garret Hardin: "Every day we (Americans) are a smaller minority. We are increasing at only 1 percent a year; the rest of the world increases twice as fast. By the year 2000, 1 person in 24 will be an American; in 100 years only 1 in 48... Those who breed faster will replace the rest... In the absence of breeding control a policy of 'one mouth one meal' ultimately produces one totally miserable world... It is unlikely that civilization and dignity can survive everywhere; but better in a few places than in none. Fortunate minorities must act as the trustees of a civilization that is threatened by uninformed good intention."

● Haves vs. have not: Another piece of conventional wisdom attributes the environmental crisis to the heavy demands on resources and the environment generated by increasing per capita consumption. This leads to a similar conflict between industrialized and developing nations.

Lady Barbara Ward Jackson, who has written the official background report for the Stockholm conference, told a recent Vatican meeting that although three-quarters of the world's resources have now been taken over by the third of the world population that is industrialized, this could not continue indefinitely because "high consumption means high wastes," threatening environmental collapse.

She added: "If these results follow from the high standards of only a quarter of humanity, what might not happen to planet Earth if three-quarters sought the same levels of income?"

In response, the poor countries might say with some justice that it seems at the least graceless of the wealthy countries to cry out against increased consumption just when their poorer neighbors are hoping, at last, to scramble a little way out of the abyss of poverty.

● Harmful help: A third assertion about the origins of environmental pollution—that it is the inevitable concomitant of an

industrialized society—deepens the developing nations' concern about the impact of the Stockholm conference.

After all, industrialization has been their main hope for improved living standards. Since they depend on aid from the industrialized countries for most of the needed technology, they fear that, on environmental grounds, they may be deprived of such aid "for their own good."

Concrete Issues

These are not merely abstract issues. The State Department has begun to stress population control in its discussion of foreign aid. Stiffened U.S. regulations on the allowable amount of pollutants, such as DDT in food, have already led to serious rejections of Argentine beef and other imports from developing countries—worsening their already poor trade position.

Meanwhile, at least one developing country, Brazil, has openly invited high-polluting industries to avoid expensive environmental controls at home by escaping to Brazil's still unpolluted jungles and shorelines.

The pre-conference discussions have concentrated on the technical aspects of environmental problems—monitoring and control of pollutants, planning and management of natural resources and urban settlements, educational and organizational needs. They have skirted the far more complex area in which these problems clash with the realities of economic and political systems.

For example, in 10 pages on pollution control, the conference documentation makes no mention of the one issue that, certainly in the United States, is becoming the major obstacle to the control of industrial pollution—its effects on profits and employment.

Now is there any mention of the U.S. action that has placed the most powerful constraints on further pollution—the legal requirement that government agencies produce an environmental impact statement that estimates the environmental effects of proposed programs.

Similarly, the pre-conference documentation on energy problems urges nations to limit the growth of their demand for power, ignoring the hard fact

that a good deal of this growth is due to the replacement of human labor by electric power in modern industry—a process that is largely responsible for



Defiled in RCA's Electronic Age

much as four times higher than that of synthetic rubber.

Demand for natural rubber was high partly because of U.S. stockpiling. When in 1960 the stockpile was sold off—indeed, dumped as surplus—natural-rubber sales were hard hit. Because of increasing price competition from synthetic rubber, the price of natural rubber fell from 43 cents a pound in 1960 to 23 cents a pound in 1970. As a result, in Malaysia, despite a 31 percent increase in natural rubber between 1960 and 1968, the total market value of the crop decreased 33 percent.

With prices plummeting, efforts were made to salvage the economic viability of Malaysian rubber holdings. To increase the labor productivity of the large plantations, chemical pesticides, more efficient strains and new tapping techniques were introduced, causing extensive unemployment. In addition, diversified rubber and off-palm cultivation was promoted. Compared to rubber trees, off-palm monoculture is much more vulnerable to pest infestations. In the early 1960s, nervous growers responded to some minor insect pest attacks on oil palms with massive spraying of DDT and other synthetic insecticides.

This triggered an ecological backlash: The insecticides killed off the insect predators that had previously kept pest populations in check. No longer under this natural control, the pests multiplied explosively, producing huge infestations that nearly stripped the palm plantations bare.

Thus Malaysia, already burdened by the economic effects of competition from one petrochemical product—synthetic rubber—became, in addition, a classic victim of the ecological onslaught of another one—DDT.

Barriers to Sanity

Obviously, a return to ecological sanity would call for the abandonment of the U.S. synthetic-rubber industry and the increase of natural-rubber production in Malaysia and other habitats of the rubber tree sufficient to meet world demand.

The usual objection is that the total demand could not be met in that way. But right now world production includes about 3 million long tons of natural rubber and 5 million long tons of synthetic. Thus, a rough tripling of natural production would take over the total market.

And this seems quite possible. In Malaysia, half the total crop comes from large, efficient plantations that produce about 750 pounds an acre; the remainder is produced by small growers, at a yield of about 340 pounds an acre. If those growers reached maximum efficiency, the total crop would be increased by about 50 percent.

Moreover, new genetic rubber-tree varieties that have just begun to enter production can produce as much as 3,000 pounds an acre. It seems likely that natural rubber could supply world demand—if only economic and political interests did not stand in the way.

Here, then, are some of the economic and political consequences of an ecologically sane return to natural rubber: essential abolition of the synthetic-rubber industry in the United States and other industrialized countries; a resultant decline in demand of basic petrochemicals; the loss of at least some manufacturing industries based on rubber, such as tires, to natural-rubber producing countries; the dependence of United States and other military establishments on foreign rubber. No wonder ecology has been called "the subversive science."

What such cases tell us is that environmental degradation is not simply the outcome of some general expansive process, growth of population, or the demand for goods, but of specific changes in the ways goods are produced, which are themselves governed by powerful economic and political considerations.

A Thin Skin

The foregoing are some small examples of certain very large global facts: That the earth's thin skin, which is the sole support of human society, comprises a huge network of interdependencies (the ecosphere) among the various varieties of living things, between each of them and their physical and chemical surroundings, and between man and all the rest.

That since all human life and every productive activity depend on the ecosphere, any human action that destroys it is suicidal; and therefore that all human productive activities, and the economic principles that govern them, must obey these ecological imperatives.

That the solution of the environmental crisis is not to be found in new kinds of automobile mufflers or in legal constraints on waste emissions but in the radical reorganization of national economies and international commerce along lines that make ecological sense.

This is some measure of the urgent need for the UN conference, and of the profound issues it must confront. How well the conference will meet this need is in considerable doubt, for most of the basic issues will have a difficult time breaking into the conference agenda.

Few of them have penetrated

through the maze of meetings, background conferences, reference documents, conference floor sessions may yet be open. But even if real issues are on the agenda, for it host to much more formal conference.

For months, an with the Stockholm has been bombardier. "How do I holm?"—from ecologists, eco-activists, food fans and adu- rual life-styles, no public-relations ad firms and salesmen controls.

Anticipating int- ernment interest i survival, the confer- ence planned a sex- vironment Forum, terested scientific, and civic groups a could participate.

Activist Y

Meanwhile acti- groups, especially o- the problems of t- countries, are hopi- their views at the Forum, or if need- during the time o- ence, concentrating- excluded from the t- —the origins of th- tal crisis in econo- within nations and- in militarism, an- patterns.

It was probably i- that no official UN- question, the inter- organization of its- time, that the wide- of ecological imper- design of economic- be minimized.

It was perhaps a- given the numerous- efforts to rid the- awful menace, of- that this environ- should be excluded- agenda as: for action. The UN- part of the real w- that is, still, tragic- ed by poverty, racial- war. What seems- environmental is- others is the una- which, if pressed to- they bring sharply- long-standing, un- diets that trouble- In many crucial w- to nature's symbol- world's mounting bu- tants has tempora- these conflicts.

If part of the tru- ing a pulp mill ca- mortgaging the env- tegrity of Puget S- Baikal, then to the- the conflict of the- and operators be in- U.S. Army trucks c- ed with tires made- thetic rubber instea- natural rubber, to- is the true collectivi- chured, and the h- protected from view.

Out of C

The environment- signal that we hav- ecological credit, t- to pay the debt to- into bankruptcy, now well known.

What is just be- come apparent is- cannot be paid in- cans or in the per- ing to work; it w- paid in the ancient- justice—within nati- tions.

In this sense, the- crisis has become t- dangerous politia- wrenches back into- come more depen- other's indigenous- we avoid the ancie- ternational exploita-

As these issues a- the view of the w- holm, new steps- toward making the- men that must p- with nature.

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Since power generation is never free of some environmental impact—if only from heat emissions—there is no way to reduce pollution without cutting into industrial production, labor productivity, or both. The economic consequences of such cutbacks would, of course, be very severe.

As we learn more about the intricate connections between the environment and the economic system, it becomes increasingly evident that environmental improvement is a zero-sum game; if the environment wins, someone loses.

How deeply environmental issues are embedded in basic economic conflicts is particularly clear when they involve developing nations. Take rubber production. Before World War II, rubber came from a single, natural source—the rubber tree. The rubber tree can flourish as part of a natural ecological system in the tropics. Its leaves absorb energy from the sun, which is then transferred, in an intricate series of biochemical steps, to a complex molecule in the tree sap that, upon being tapped, yields latex and, eventually, the rubber of commerce.

Thus, the energy required to assemble the rubber molecule is derived from a renewable resource—the sun that rises every day—and is transferred by natural, cool, nonpolluting processes within the plant, which as a side benefit also produces oxygen. Ecologically, this is an ideal way to obtain the needed good, rubber.

It Happened

In contrast, synthetic rubber is made from petroleum or natural gas by a series of elaborate chemical reactions involving temperatures ranging up to 1,000 F. Ecologically, this is a very costly process: it consumes a nonrenewable source, and the heat needed to achieve the high process temperatures pollutes the environment with waste-combustion products.

Obviously, it makes no ecological

sense to displace natural with synthetic rubber. Yet it happened—not because of the pressure of rising population or consumption but for military reasons. None of the belligerents in World War II produced natural rubber domestically, and overseas shipment became a serious military liability. The United States and Germany hastened to produce synthetic rubber.

After World War II no thought was given to closing the U.S. synthetic-rubber industry. The military wanted never to be caught again in the position of relying on imports of natural rubber. During the Korean war, synthetic production was sharply stimulated, doubling between 1950 and 1955. In a Cold War panic, huge stockpiles of synthetic and natural rubber, as well as other strategic materials, were accumulated. By 1970, U.S. synthetic rubber production was nearly equal to world production of natural rubber.

The synthetic-rubber industry is part of a vast, interconnected complex of new petroleum-based industries—the petrochemicals, which include synthetic fibers, plastics, detergents, insecticides and herbicides. Add automobiles, oil tankers, and pipelines to this list and you have a good fraction of the pollution problems of industrialized countries—all emanating from petroleum.

Interactions among the various parts of the petrochemical complex intensify their separate environmental effect. The automobile is the chief driving force. By sharply increasing the auto engine's size and power, Detroit has raised engine temperatures and hence the output of nitrogen oxides from auto exhaust—the crucial ingredient in smog. Moreover, to suppress engine knock at high cylinder pressures, lead was added to the gasoline—another source of air pollution.

And as smog increased, chemical oxidants pervaded urban air, attacking rubber tires, reducing their life and increasing the demand for rubber—which was rising anyway because the heavier, high-powered cars needed larger tires. So while it is true that we use more rubber per capita than before, it is worth remembering that much of it is consumed, uselessly, to sustain the destructive evolution of Detroit's monsters.

Another Menace

Clearly, the United States has paid a price for switching from natural to synthetic rubber. And we are not alone. Through an intricate chain of political, economic and ecological events, the development of U.S. synthetic rubber has created severe environmental problems in Malaysia and other natural-rubber-producing countries.

Between 1945 and 1950, natural rubber made a strong comeback and dominated the world market, although selling at a price as

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An Interview With Willy Brandt

By Joe Alex Morris and Don Cook

(Mr. Morris and Mr. Cook, the Los Angeles Times correspondents in Bonn and Paris, respectively, talked to German Chancellor Willy Brandt privately during conference of NATO foreign ministers in Bonn.)

Chancellor Willy Brandt is cautiously optimistic about the chances for détente. He is well aware of the risks, of how sudden shifts in the fortunes of far away people can overnight alter the world. But he is convinced that—for various reasons—the present leadership wants a relaxation in Europe and a healing of the rift left behind by its division into two cold war camps.

On the 55-year-old chancellor and last year's Nobel Peace Prize winner, Brandt talks about détente, he likes to start with Berlin. "I must mean something that, with a background of 20 years of the interests of both (superpowers) have made it possible to reach a compromise which is not a solution," he said, "but an agreement with which one can live better than one did before."

I compare the contents of the four-power agreement with the one discussed as possibilities 10 years ago, it looks much better. The four-power Berlin agreement, formally enacted into power by the foreign ministers of the United States, Russia, Britain and France in West Berlin Saturday, means the Russians now recognize the status of West Germany and West Berlin, but it means even more, Brandt said.

The Berlin agreement also means that, with the acceptance of the United States is engaged in the center, in the heart of Europe, not to talk about the humanitarian aspects which, he, are very much essential too.

Brandt's chancellor sees a certain inevitable logic in current world developments. Without a Berlin settlement, the Russians could not enter relations with West Germany. Without West Germany, the Western European, they could not have better relations with the United States.

It took some time, Mr. Brandt said. "This does not, of course, mean any guarantee that the Russians will not fall back into their old position—not at all. Therefore I think it is no insurance that we have a balanced policy in NATO, combining the elements of military preparedness and openness for negotiation."

Nevertheless, he clearly felt the political forecast was favorable. "I think we could perhaps make some progress," he said. "I have found nobody up to the task of playing a decisive role. They must have understood that we have a failure politically," Mr. Brandt said.

It was long as one does not combine this interpretation with the fact that, I think, we could perhaps make some progress. "I have found nobody up to the task of playing a decisive role. They must have understood that we have a failure politically," Mr. Brandt said.

Brandt got the impression when I talked to (Soviet Communist party official Leonid I.) Brezhnev, especially in 1971, that he was concerned about how much money was spent on armaments, how much on other things modern society needed. In certain parts of his speech, he argued like a United States senator.

Brandt views Mr. Brezhnev as a trustworthy man who has a human concern for his people. "And he is curious. He does not know very much about the Western world, I would say, but this very year—from 1970 to 1971—how much his interest has been in the United States and how much in the Soviet Union, I think one must always make that clear."

There are other delicate problems of détente even closer to home. Brandt was asked whether he thought Mr. Brezhnev was not



taking great risk by committing the East Germans to the overall effort.

"There is no doubt that he has been cooperative there, and he has asked very much from the East German Communist leaders—much more than their security people, not to mention the dogmatic party leaders, thought they should do. But it looks as if they can manage it."

Mr. Brandt was asked about the conference on European security and cooperation, which NATO foreign ministers were tentatively launching as he talked in his office. He viewed it as a breakthrough into new and dramatic fields than as "a means of keeping détente under control."

He saw the conference as giving the Communist states of East Europe "some more possibility of maneuvering than they would otherwise have." He saw the formula for a successful conference as "not to be happy with too little and not to demand so much that it is regarded as an unrealistic propaganda thing."

Mr. Brandt showed more resignation than conviction when talking about U.S. relations with Europe.

Asked about political pressure to reduce U.S. forces in Europe, Mr. Brandt said, "This is something which can only be influenced to a very small degree from abroad." But he thought that the start of preliminary talks on mutual and balanced force reduction would help fend off the critics.

Mr. Brandt was clearly concerned about the nature of U.S.-European relations, and saw a need to improve the channels of communication. "I have been advocating an organized link between the enlarged (European) community and the United States," he said. "Everybody agrees this is a fine idea, but of his European colleagues Mr. Brandt said: 'They were suspicious to begin this, because they thought this was an instrument by which I wanted to get the Americans in, so they would decide upon the community, which is nonsense.'"

The present ties on the ambassadorial level were not enough. "One needs a discussion on a fairly high level at least once a year... perhaps later on even a mixed thing with also business represented, to talk especially on problems of conflicting interests."

With the resignation of a man experienced in the ways of the Common Market, he added, "This moves rather slowly."

Big 4 Sign Berlin Pact; Brandt Accords Final

(Continued from Page 1)

of the day, there was a flurry of diplomatic activity on all sides yesterday.

Shortly after the Soviet ambassador, Valentin Falin, deposited the ratification instruments of his government's friendship treaty with Bonn, Mr. Gromyko flew to the West German capital for a talk with Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and supper with Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Polish-Bonn Relations

At about the same time, Poland's deputy foreign minister, Jozef Cyrulnik, completed in Bonn his government's ratification of the 1970 West German-Polish friendship treaty. He declared that the two countries were taking up diplomatic relations immediately. This opens an era of normalization between the two governments after two decades marked largely by hostility.

Both the Moscow and Warsaw treaties were prime works of the Brandt-Scheel coalition government's Ostpolitik, or Eastern policy, opened when they took office in 1969.

While the Poles, Russians and West Germans were toasting each other in Bonn, Secretary Rogers led a small American automobile convoy into East Berlin as a "symbolic and legal" exercise of four-power rights in the capital of East Germany.

Mr. Rogers got the idea for the 70-minute visit late Friday night,

according to aides, and he apparently rebuffed talking to East Berliners among them a 10-year-old boy on Unter den Linden, about yesterday's agreement. Aides reported the response was positive.

Afterward Mr. Rogers left by air for Key Biscayne, Fla., where he is to report to President Nixon.

Sir Alec Sees Gromyko

WEST BERLIN, June 4 (Reuters).—The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec, had a surprise 20-minute meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko yesterday in a move to improve Anglo-Soviet relations, which have been cool since the expulsion of 106 Soviet diplomats from London last autumn after spying allegations.

A British spokesman described the atmosphere as very good at the meeting, arranged at Britain's request. It was the second session held by the two men since the Soviet diplomats were expelled. They had a sharp private encounter at the UN General Assembly last year when Mr. Gromyko expressed Soviet resentment at the expulsions.

Sir Alec and Mr. Gromyko were understood to have agreed yesterday that it would be useful to exchange views on détente and a European security conference.

Bonn's Treaties Weighed

BONN, June 4 (AP).—The Bonn-Moscow accord commits

both nations to acknowledge the inviolability of existing European borders. This means that for the first time, Bonn recognizes the loss of German territories taken away after World War II—notably those given to Poland.

The Soviet Union and West Germany also pledge to seek to preserve world peace and seek to solve differences through peaceful means only, in accordance with the "aims and basic principles" of the UN Charter.

The treaty states that it does not affect any previous bilateral or multilateral agreements by the nations involved.

The Bonn-Warsaw treaty, more specific than its Moscow companion-piece, recognizes the line formed by the Oder and Neisse Rivers as Poland's western frontier.

No Land Claims

The West Germans and Poles declare that they have "no territorial claims whatsoever" against each other.

They pledge to settle all disputes by peaceful means only and refrain from "any threat or use of force" in mutual relations.

They proclaim the will to "take further steps toward full normalization" on the basis of the treaty, listing a broadening of cooperation in "the sphere of economic, scientific, technological, cultural and other relations" as being "in their mutual interest."

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The Warsaw treaty states that it does not affect any previous bilateral or multilateral agreements by the nations involved.

Brandt Goes to U.S.

For Harvard Speech

BOSTON, June 4 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt arrived here this afternoon only 24 hours after the signing of the nonaggression treaty between West Germany and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Brandt arrived 20 minutes ahead of schedule aboard a German Air Force plane. He is due to return to Europe tomorrow night after being the main speaker at Harvard University ceremonies to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Marshall Plan, which was developed to help Europe recover from World War II.

West Berliners

Apply for Passes

Under New Pact

BERLIN, June 4 (UPI).—Hundreds of West Berliners lined up today to apply for wall passes to visit the East under the Big Four agreement signed yesterday. A misunderstanding over when the wall passes would be issued, however, marred the first day of the agreement.

At opening time, there were 150 West Germans waiting at one of the two pass offices and about 100 at the other. Many were disappointed because they had hoped to get a wall pass immediately to visit their East Berlin and East German relatives today. But they were told by the Eastern officials it would take five days to get the passes, except in family emergencies.

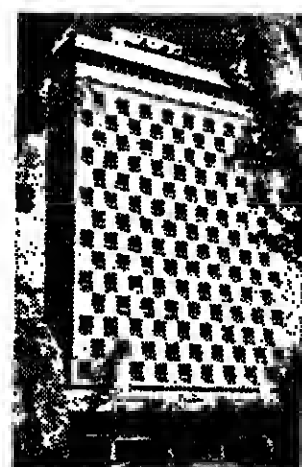
A West Berlin city spokesman said that the East Germans had promised passes would be issued immediately. He said the city government would take the matter up with the East Germans, probably tomorrow.

Under the Big Four agreement, West Berliners may visit East Berlin and East Germany for a total of 30 days a year.

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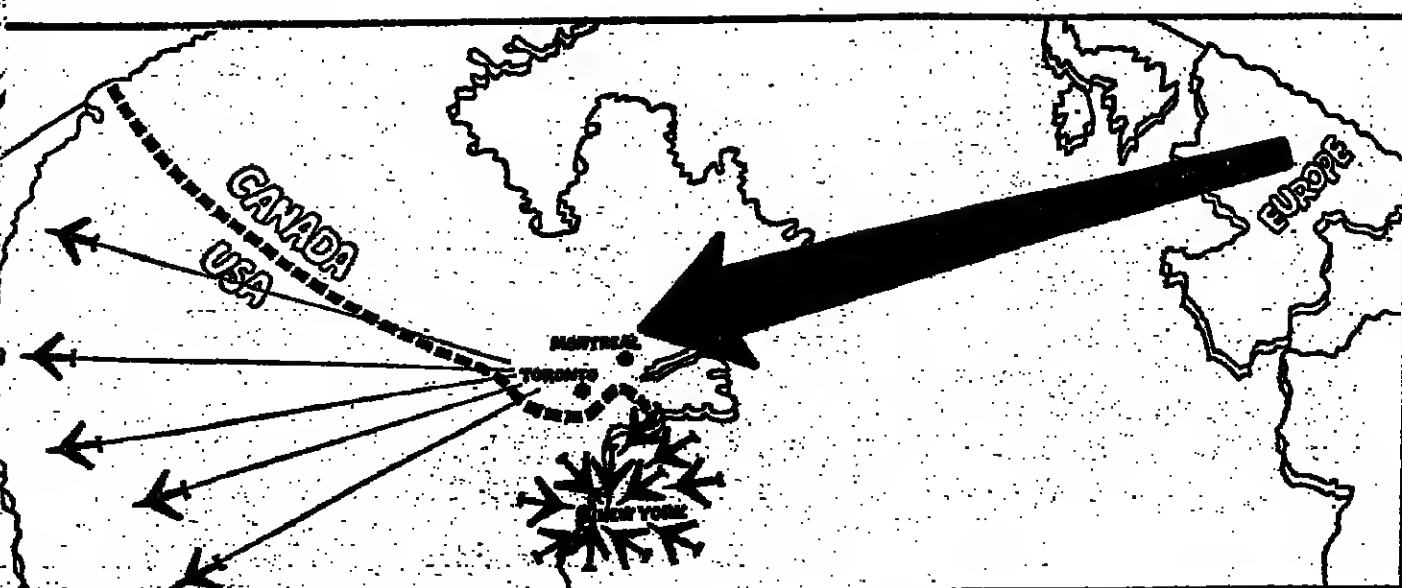
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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chg
Abt 10/1/72	10 91 91 91	+2
Abt 10/1/72	15 103 103 103	0
Abt 10/1/72	10 103 103 103	0
Abt 10/1/72	10 103 103 103	0
Abt 10/1/72	10 103 103 103	0
Abt 10/1/72	10 103 103 103	0
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Abt 10/1/72	10 103 103 103	0
Abt 10/1/72	10 103 103 103	0
Abt 10/1/72	10 103 103 103	0
Abt 10/1/72	10 103 103 103	0

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

\$25,000,000

General American Transportation International Finance Corporation

8 1/4% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Bonds due 1987

Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest by

General American Transportation Corporation

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Banque Nationale de Paris

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited

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N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V. Amerofina Inc. Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Andresens Bank A/S

Henry Ansbacher & Co. Ltd. Arnold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

Julius Baer International Limited Banco di Roma (France) Bank of America Bank Mees & Hope NV

Bankhaus I. D. Herstatt KGaA Bankhaus Friedrich Simon KGaA Banque Blyth Banque de Bruxelles, S.A.

Banque Européenne de Tokyo Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. Banque Lambert S.C.S.

Banque de Neufz, Schlumberger, Mallet Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Banque Rothschild

Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines Banque de l'Union Européenne Banque de l'Union Parisienne

Banque Worms Baring Brothers & Co., H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V. Bayerische Vereinsbank

Bear, Stearns & Co. Bergens Privatbank Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft-Frankfurter Bank

British and French Bank Brown Harriman International Ltd. Capitalfin Internationale S.p.A.

Cazenove & Co. "La Centrale" Finanziaria Generale S.p.A. Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse

Commerzbank AG/Credit Lyonnais La Compagnie Financière Continental Bank S.A.

Creditanstalt-Bankverein Credit Commercial de France Credit Industriel et Commercial

Credit Suisse (Bahamas) The Daiwa Securities Co. Den Danske Landmandsbank Richard Dams & Co.

The Deltac Banking Corporation Deutsche Bank Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation Dresdner Bank Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.

Editcentro S.p.A. Fellesbanken A/S Fidi-Milano S.p.A. Finanziaria Italiana di Investimenti

Finacor The First Boston Corporation First Chicago First Washington Securities Corporation

Antony Gibbs & Sons Ltd. Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen

Goldman Sachs International Corp. Greenshields Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungenier Securities Hambro Bank

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Japan International Bank Kansallis-Osake-Pankki Kidder, Peabody & Co. Kjøbenhavn Handelsbank

Kleinwort, Benson Kredietbank N.V. Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International

Kuwait Investment Company S.A.K. Lavoro Bank Finance Company N.V. Lazard Frères & Cie

Lazard Frères & Co. Lehman Brothers London Multinational Bank (Underwriters)

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Model, Roland & Co., Inc. Samuel Montagu & Co.

Montedison International Holding Co. Morgan & Cie International S.A. Morgan Grenfell & Co.

New Court Securities Corporation New York Hanseatic International Ltd. The Nikko Securities Co.

Nordiska Föreningsbanken Ab Den norske Creditbank Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Orion Bank

Pierson, Helderling & Pierson Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn SAIFI Securities International Salomon Brothers

Schoeller & Co. J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Joseph Sebag & Co. Singer & Friedlander

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken Smith, Barney & Co. Società Cislipina Impieghi Mobiliari S.p.A.

Società Finanziaria Assicurativa Société Générale Société Générale de Banque S.A. Strauss, Turnbull & Co.

Svenska Handelsbanken Sveriges Kreditbank Swiss Italian Banking Corporation

Tradinvest (International) Company Ltd. C. G. Trinka & Burkhardt Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters)

Vereinsbank in Hamburg S. G. Warburg & Co. Westdeutsche Landesbank Western American Bank (Europe)

White, Weld & Co. Wood Gundy Yamaichi Securities Company

June 5, 1972

No doubt Britain will adopt her usual attitude to anything new in Europe.

With an Empire to occupy her, Britain in the past hasn't been too concerned with developments on the other side of the Channel. And today, even though we've lost our Empire, many British companies still don't let their gaze stray far beyond the white cliffs of Dover.

And this despite the fact that in under 10 months we'll be part of the enlarged EEC.

To help British companies and advertising agencies realise what this means for them, the Advertising Association is devoting all of its 1972 conference to looking at 'The Common Market Place'.

For two solid days Europe will be put under a marketing, advertising and media microscope to give everyone who comes a clearer idea of the problems and the opportunities.

A formidable team of 43 speakers has been assembled to look at marketing and advertising in the new Europe.

Starting with a speech by The Prime Minister, followed by detailed analyses from Lord Mancroft, Lord Harech, Sir John Davis of Rank, Professor Asa Briggs, Ronald Haldane of Beechams, Jeremy Bullimore of J. Walter Thompson and Elizabeth Nel of Taylor-Nelson, to name but eight.

Even if you're only interested in selling in Britain you ought to come and listen, because Britain is part of the new Europe.

If you haven't yet enrolled, please send us the enquiry coupon below. But first, pencil July 4th and into your diary.

Because it'd be a shame if you were booked to do something else on the day your competitors were learning how to make the most out of Europe.



Advertising Association Conference '72 The Common Market Place.

I would like to attend. Please send me further details and registration form.

Name _____

Company _____

Send to: The Conference Secretary, Advertising Association, Chancery House, Euston St., London, SW1W 9LG.

Eurobonds

Volume Was a '72 Record;
Is Off to a Booming Start

By Carl Gewirtz

June 4 (AP)—The market is in full boom, month—with 20 issues of \$500 million or more in new Eurobonds. The market is off to a booming start, with a record volume of \$2.5 billion in new issues.

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Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
May 28	May 21	May 28	May 28
Commodity Index.....	118.5	118.9	107.7
*Currency in circ.....	\$61,337,000	\$61,207,000	\$57,482,000
*Total Loans.....	\$57,487,000	\$57,869,000	\$53,854,000
*Steel prod (tons).....	2,565,000	2,703,000	2,014,000
*Auto production.....	154,494	152,000	130,818
Daily oil prod (bbls).....	8,602,494	8,761,000	8,762,000
Foreign car loadings.....	N/A	822,263	871,181
*Elec. Pow. kw-hr.....	\$2,379,000	\$1,470,000	\$1,470,000
Business failures.....	213	179	199

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	4 April	Prior Month	1971
May 28	May 21	May 28	May 28
Unemployed.....	\$1,295,000	\$1,241,000	\$1,241,000
Employed.....	\$5,078,000	\$5,072,000	\$5,072,000
Industrial production.....	108.5	108.5	108.5
*Personal income.....	\$905,100,000	\$901,800,000	\$888,900,000
*Money supply.....	\$233,500,000	\$231,200,000	\$219,700,000
Consumer's Price Index.....	124.3	123.3	119.8
Construction Contracts.....	159	155	142
*Mfrs. inventories.....	\$101,120,000	\$101,030,000	\$100,800,000
*Exports.....	\$4,226,709	\$3,898,000	\$3,234,500
*Imports.....	\$4,538,000	\$4,152,000	\$3,853,400

*1000 omitted; subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index based on 1967=100, the consumer price index based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is reported by Federal Reserve Board. Money supply is reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

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Profit-Taking, Uncertainty Over the Economy
Send N.Y. Stock Prices Into Mild Retreat

By Thomas E. Mullany

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—

Perhaps it was merely a normal bout of profit-taking after the stock market's sharp, contras-

Or, it might have been a sign of developing disenchantment with the glamour issues over their ability to pile further price gains atop their recent advance.

It could, instead, have been a reflection of the series of vague, unexplained fears gripping investors about various economic, political and international problems.

Or, perhaps some members of the investing community were beginning to agree with the statement reiterated a week ago by William McChesney Martin Jr., former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, that the market's turnover and price volatility this year have been excessive.

Maybe it was a combination of all of those factors, but whatever the reason or reasons, the stock market staged a short retreat last week in a pervasive display of uncertainty.

Not long after the completion of the summit meeting in Moscow and President Nixon's confident reiteration before a joint session of Congress of its accomplishments, the market's downward course.

Yet, at the weekend, optimism remained high in Wall Street that, before long, the market would be back on an upgrade to move a new attack on its historical peaks. Confidence in a "traditional" summer rally is widespread because the fundamental forces—in both the economy and in business—are still heavily constructive.

There were, to be sure, some negative developments in the background economic and political news last week, but none was

sufficient to offset the continuing favorable news or to start a decline downturn in the stock market.

Among the adverse elements in the news were these: The new surge of 3 percent in farm prices and the fresh rise of 0.6 percent in over-all wholesale prices last month, the continuance of unemployment at a 5.9 percent rate.

For the third straight month, the newswire of the free gold price toward the \$80-a-ounce level; the lingering concern over the terrorist attack on the Tel Aviv airport, and the nationalization of the Iraq Petroleum Company.

Countering these developments were the continued strength of business sales, orders, consumer credit, profits and capital spending, as well as the further rise in the number of Americans holding jobs to a record of 81.4 million last month.

While the stock market's near-term outlook remains largely favorable, there is rising concern in investment circles over future policies of the Price Commission, the possible resurgence of strong inflationary pressures, the course of fiscal and monetary policy, and the outcome of this year's presidential election.

Newspapers sampling of opinion among several leading market analysts indicated an overwhelming consensus that the market would make further gains before undergoing any major correction.

In the bond market, prices rose and long-term interest rates dropped to their lowest levels since mid-January, chiefly because no one from the federal government on down—has been borrowing as much as generally expected, even though the economy has been showing more signs of snap and sparkle.

At the same time a leading company, Chesbrough-Pond's, was announcing that it planned to acquire Binney & Smith, in a materials field. It was a well-kept secret because the day before the announcement the shares of Binney & Smith on the American Stock Exchange gained only 1/4 of a point.

The next day there was a sharp rise, and with reason. Chesbrough said the acquisition involved a share-for-share exchange since Chesbrough's shares sold at around 70 at the time. Binney & Smith shares were selling at 12 1/2 to 13 at the time.

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The next day there was a sharp rise, and with reason. Chesbrough said the acquisition involved a share-for-share exchange since Chesbrough's shares sold at around 70 at the time. Binney & Smith shares were selling at 12 1/2 to 13 at the time.

Weekly market of an upgrade to move a new attack on its historical peaks. Confidence in a "traditional" summer rally is widespread because the fundamental forces—in both the economy and in business—are still heavily constructive.

There were, to be sure, some negative developments in the background economic and political news last week, but none was

sufficient to offset the continuing favorable news or to start a decline downturn in the stock market.

Among the adverse elements in the news were these: The new surge of 3 percent in farm prices and the fresh rise of 0.6 percent in over-all wholesale prices last month, the continuance of unemployment at a 5.9 percent rate.

For the third straight month, the newswire of the free gold price toward the \$80-a-ounce level; the lingering concern over the terrorist attack on the Tel Aviv airport, and the nationalization of the Iraq Petroleum Company.

Countering these developments were the continued strength of business sales, orders, consumer credit, profits and capital spending, as well as the further rise in the number of Americans holding jobs to a record of 81.4 million last month.

While the stock market's near-term outlook remains largely favorable, there is rising concern in investment circles over future policies of the Price Commission, the possible resurgence of strong inflationary pressures, the course of fiscal and monetary policy, and the outcome of this year's presidential election.

Newspapers sampling of opinion among several leading market analysts indicated an overwhelming consensus that the market would make further gains before undergoing any major correction.

In the bond market, prices rose and long-term interest rates dropped to their lowest levels since mid-January, chiefly because no one from the federal government on down—has been borrowing as much as generally expected, even though the economy has been showing more signs of snap and sparkle.

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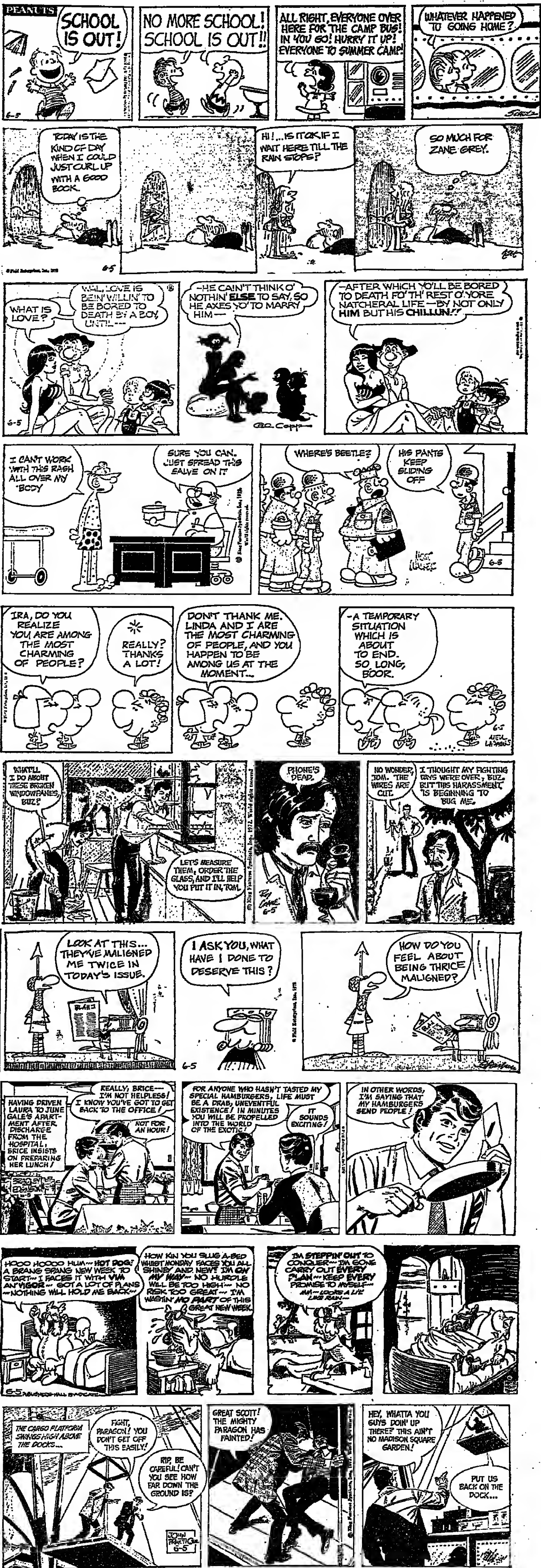
There were, to be sure, some negative developments in the background economic and political news last week, but none was

sufficient to offset the continuing favorable news or to start a decline downturn in the stock market.

Among the adverse elements in the news were these: The new surge

Gilbert Keeps Kemper Golf Lead

**RIP
KIRBY**



Panel 1: A boy in a shirt and tie is cutting grass with a lawnmower. A speech bubble says: "HEADS I CUT THE GRASS AND TAILS I TAKE A NAP". A small dog is sitting next to him.

Panel 2: The boy is running away from the lawnmower, looking startled. A speech bubble says: "IT'S HEADS-- THAT MEANS I CUT THE GRASS". The dog is running after him.

Panel 3: The boy is standing still, looking confused. A speech bubble says: "NOW, WAIT A MINUTE-- WAS IT TAILS I CUT THE GRASS AND HEADS I TAKE A NAP?". The dog is sitting next to him.

Panel 4: The boy is lying on the grass, looking exhausted. A speech bubble says: "I JUST CAN'T REMEMBER WHICH WAY IT WAS". The dog is lying down next to him.

Caption: © 1984 United Feature Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved. **GET IT?**

By Alan Truscott

East led the club jack, and South was able to win with the ace, draw the missing trump and finesse in clubs. He made the correct percentage assumption that the club honors would be split, rather than both in the East hand.

NORTH (D)

♠ A94
♥ AQ6
♦ Q8
♣ K10952

WEST EAST

♠ 853 ♣ Q10
♥ 108743 ♥ Q92
♦ 84 ♦ KJ107632
♣ Q84 ♣ J3

SOUTH

♠ KJ762
♥ KJ5
♦ A5
♣ A76

The bidding:		South	West
North	East	3 ♠	Pass
1 N.T.	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
5 ♥	Pass		
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond eight.

[illegible]

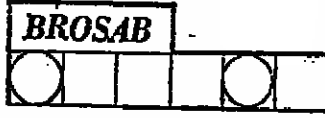
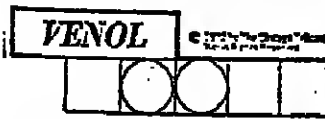
DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHEW, IT'S GETTIN' HOT! I WONDER WHOSE MOM WILL BE THE FIRST ONE TO TURN ON THE AIR CONDITION?"

JUMBLE®

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here! **THE**

1. Little River

Answer: A puzzling one

THE FIFTH WORLD OF FORSTER BE

By Vincent Crapanzano. Viking. 245 pp. \$.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

IT was Vine Deloria, I think, who remarked sardonically that every Indian family has its house anthropologist. Vincent Crapanzano, who is an anthropologist and who has in *The First World of Foster Bennett* written about a Navaho family, would understand that remark. For he himself comments on the innocence and the arrogance of an Anglo-Saxon anthropologist who pushes himself onto an Indian reservation for a short stay (his was seven weeks) and then writes a dehumanized brief in the name of his discipline. His daughter, of school age, is for him and work of summer. He has grown up for education, never mention Mr. Crapanzano's academic credentials in his time. He has served in the U.S. Army during World War II, Guadalcanal, where he conferred a large 700 American and Japanese. This past contact with the Indians troubles him, and it is dramatized for the situation of so many Indian.

of science. Where his book differs from those of other investigators who have made the same journey is that in it the theorizing has been reduced to a minimum and no towers of speculation have been erected on a few paltry facts. You would be hard put to find a single generalization in the text. He does not even always state the facts. He can say what he saw and heard and tell what happened, but he is never sure how much is being offered for his

benefit. He is very much aware, and he soon makes the reader aware, that he is a disturbing element in the social complex he has come to study and that his presence alters the evidence that he is compiling.

This can be seen in little ways. Once when he wandered into the house where Foster Bennett and a friend were being friendly over a bottle of wine, he noticed that they tried to keep their glasses out of sight below the level of the table. Were they ashamed? Were they ashamed only before him or were they making a gesture they thought he would appreciate? It can be seen in

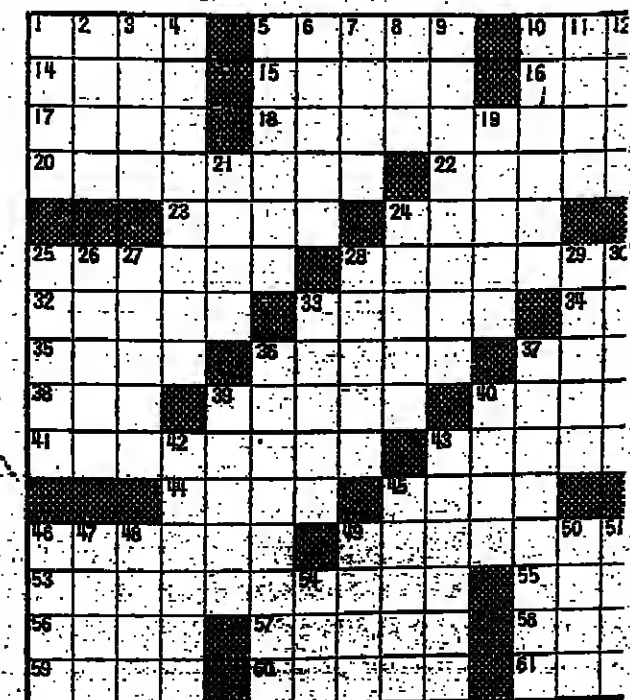
the boy, the mother-in-law, and the mother-in-law's mother, were washing into his house, his host acted with a responsibility and determination not characteristic of his other actions. Water was surely an important matter, but Mr. Crapanzano felt that the Indian was living-up to an ideal more meaningful to his guest than to the other people present. Crapanzano's point was that the effort in his action would have carried more weight, Foster Bennett did not try to put collective morale behind his need. How involved was he truly?

The "Fifth World" of Forster Bennett" is a somewhat edited version of the author's journal and notes that he kept while on a visit to the reservation some years back. The place is in northeastern Arizona, not far from Flagstaff. It is a plain, unadorned document, vivid, concrete, accessible. The facts are this; the conclusions are likely to be your own. Forster Bennett (his name, like so many others, Rod Quinn, Willy Murphy, Dermot Lewis, sounds deracinated) is a Navaho in his 50s who is raising a family of girls and boys without benefit of a wife, though he has been married by his own admission at least three times, who came back to the reservation in the summer of 1964; they could, for the most part, yet even among them, the pull of the two cultures as he was sometimes an interloper, sometimes counted as a friend of the Indians. The Indians were sure what approach to for the most part the dismal. The lack of portunity, purpose and frightening. Because it is so personal, so factual and precise, it will stay mind longer than mere tomes. Learning how now is a step to doing about it.

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS		43	Ex-Yank Danny et al.	12	Marquis of 13 Epochs
1	Trim a historian	44	Descartes	19	Remove
5	U. S. negative	45	Delayed	21	Catches
10	Recess	46	Part of a sonnet	24	Anchor p
14	Verdi work	49	Culled	25	Bite, dog
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16	German area	55	Wear out	26	Wrinkles
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25	Make		DOWN	36	Publishing
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33	Hatters sights			39	Run off th
33	Garroway			40	Restrall
	good-by	1	Upper-case	42	Painter
34	Bullfight sound	2	Letters: Abbr.	43	Mexican President
35	Stare	2	Disorder	44	— 36
36	Trick	3	Or, in Berlin	45	New
37	Clothing	4	Nursery game	46	Pillage
38	West	5	Breed of dog.	47	Repeat
39	Lively	6	Support	48	Blemish
40	Assail	7	Culture medium	49	Agitate
41	Assess 15 yards	8	Sports official: Abbr.	50	Turn the
		9	Old football play	51	Tralee's li
		10	Cage	52	Tooth: Pre
		11	Agony	54	Sleep



Gimeno Tops Proisy in Final

King Wins in Two Sets
from Miss Goolagong in Paris

Bernard Kirsch

June 4 (UPI)—As a tennis intelligence, Billie Jean King and Andre Gimeno are the younger generation of tennis players who are making a name for themselves in the French Open singles titles.

King, 26, played a perfect match in beating Proisy, a 20-year-old American, in the first round. King is a 20-year-old American, and she is a 20-year-old American.

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from Evreux, could do it. Though he was aided by some home-town fans, the 22-year-old Frenchman used his power and line-hitting game to beat Spain's Manuel Orantes, 6-3, 7-5, 6-3, while Gimeno was struggling past the Soviet Union's Alex Metreveli, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1, 2-6, 6-3.

By the time Proisy took center court today, 10,000 people filled the stadium, with many having snatched over from the inauguration of the nearby Parc des Princes. They had come in the hopes of watching a Frenchman win the French title for the first time since 1946, when Marcel Bernard did it.

It could have happened today as Gimeno started by playing poor tennis. The Spaniard finished in mediocre style, but that's all he needed to top Proisy as the Frenchman continuously hit into the net. Soon after the pattern was established in the second set, Gimeno was content to stay back and volley, hoping for his opponent to make mistakes and that's what happened.

The lovers of pure tennis, though, were spoiled earlier in the day by Mrs. King's performance. She came out inspired and aggressive, and broke Miss Goolagong in the first set. When she made a mistake in the third

game, Mrs. King hit herself on the head with her racket, then her fist and got back to concentrating. She broke the Australian in the eighth game, and held service for the set.

Miss Goolagong started powerfully in the second set, breaking Mrs. King in the opening game with strong backhand swipes. Then Mrs. King broke right back. In the third game, Miss Goolagong hit a blooper barely clearing the net. Mrs. King lunged and returned a lob over Miss Goolagong's head and it was 2-1.

For the rest of the game, she kept her younger foe off balance with her drop shot. When Miss Goolagong tried to play at the net, Mrs. King slammed the ball by her.

After the match, Mrs. King said she did not want to go to a third set, but still she remained calm when it came time to finish off her opponent. She said Miss Goolagong into an error for the final point and match. It was her third victory in four matches with Miss Goolagong.

"When you smell victory," Mrs. King said, "you don't want to get too anxious. You don't want to rush. You still try to be aggressive but what you really want to do is to strike a happy medium."

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After her loss, Miss Goolagong teamed with her fellow Australian Kim Warwick to gain the mixed doubles crown, beating defending champions Francois Durr and Jean-Claude Barclay of France, 6-2, 6-4.

Yesterday, Mrs. King teamed with Betty Stove of the Netherlands and they needed only 35 minutes to take the women's doubles title from Winnie Shaw of Scotland and England's Nell Truman, 6-1, 6-2.

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KING IS CROWNED—Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., holds trophy for French Open tennis victory after defeating Australia's Evonne Goolagong in the women's singles final at Roland Garros Stadium in Paris, 6-3, 6-3.

E. Fittipaldi Triumphs
In Belgian Grand Prix

NIVELLE, Belgium, June 4 (UPI)—Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil today lengthened his lead in the world drivers' championship when he won the 30th Formula One Grand Prix of Belgium, a race he led virtually from start to finish.

Fittipaldi, at the wheel of a John Player Special Lotus, took the lead after the sixth lap to win by nearly 27 seconds from Francois Cevert of France and Denis Hulme of New Zealand.

The 26-year-old Brazilian from Sao Paulo, who won the Spanish Grand Prix earlier this season, covered the 313.54 kilometers (193.7 miles) in a hour 44 minutes 57 seconds for an average speed of 182.43 kilometers an hour (113.35 mph).

Cevert, in a Tyrrell-Ford, clocked 1:44:33.3, while former world champion Hulme, who won the South African Grand Prix this season, was clocked in 1:45:04.3.

Fittipaldi has 28 points in the championship standings, after five wins. Hulme is second with 19 while Ferrari pilot Jackie Stewarts of Scotland is third with 16.

Brilon Mike Hawthorn was fourth in a Surtees; Carlos Pace of Brazil, in a March, was fifth; and Chris Amon, of New Zealand, in a Matra Simca, was sixth. Peter Revson of New York City, who was forced to make a pit stop after the first lap, brought his Yardley McLaren into seventh place.

Only 14 of the 25 starters finished the 65-lap race over the new 3.75 kilometer (2.31 mile) course.

New Zealand's Chris Amon, whose Matra Simca ran out of fuel seven laps from the finish, clocked the fastest circuit when he did 1:12.2 (185.67 kph) as he tried desperately to make up ground. He finished sixth.

The failure of Amon, who had been second twice this year, was a disappointment for the crowd of 60,000 fans who have not seen a Belgian driver win the race in 30 attempts.

A bleeding duodenal ulcer forced defending world champion Jackie Stewart of Scotland to bypass the race. Asked about his chances of succeeding the ailing Stewart as champion, Fittipaldi said: "It is far too early to think of the championship just yet. The season is not at its halfway mark and anything can happen."

Jean-Pierre Beltoise of France, the winner this season at Monte Carlo, was forced out of the race with an unexplained engine failure. Stewart is fourth in the drivers' standings with 12 points, followed by Beltoise, with 9.

THE FINISHERS
1. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil, John Player Special Lotus, 1 hour 44 minutes 57 seconds, average speed—182.43 kph.
2. Francois Cevert, France, Tyrrell-Ford, 1:44:33.3; 3. Denis Hulme, New Zealand, Yardley McLaren, 1:45:04.3; 4. Mike Hawthorn, Britain, Surtees, 1:45:16.7.
5. Carlos Pace, Brazil, Politec March, two laps behind; 6. Chris Amon, New Zealand, Matra Simca, three laps behind; 7. Peter Revson, U.S., Yardley McLaren, three laps behind.
8. Joakim Bonnier, Sweden, STP March, three laps behind; 9. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden, STP March, three laps behind; 10. Edmund Jones, Australia, Matra Simca, three laps behind.
11. Rolf Stommelen, West Germany, Brabham BT26, three laps behind; 12. Niki Lauda, Austria, STP March, four laps behind; 13. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina, Brabham BT26, five laps behind; 14. Dave Walker, Australia, John Player Special Lotus, seven laps behind.

Phils Lose 18th of Last 19
Bench Bats Reds to 7th in Row

NEW YORK, June 4 (UPI)—Johnny Bench doubled home two runs in the first inning and Jack Billingham, Tom Hall and Clay Carroll combined for an eight-hit almost today as the Cincinnati Reds defeated the Philadelphia Phillies, 2-0, at Philadelphia.

The victory was the seventh straight for the Reds while the Phillies suffered their eighth consecutive loss and 18th defeat in their last 19 games.

Billy Champion gave up three straight hits to start the game and was tagged with his third loss in six decisions. Pete Rose and Bobby Tolan both singled and scored on Bench's double to right center. Bench was picked off second and Champion blanked the Reds on three hits until leaving for a pinch hitter in the eighth.

Billingham scattered four hits over 7 2/3 innings to pick up his third victory against six defeats. Astros 5, Expos 0.

Don Wilson allowed two hits—the first when he was six outs away from the third no-hitter of his career—and Cesar Cedeno homered to lead Houston to a 5-0 road triumph over Montreal.

Wilson, who pitched no-hitters against Atlanta and Cincinnati, in 1967 and 1969, respectively, didn't allow a hit until Ron Fairly led off the eighth with a line drive single to right field.

Braves 6, Mets 3
Darrell Evans drove in five runs—three with his eighth homer of the season—and Ron Schuler hit a three-run homer to lead the Braves to a 6-3 victory over the Mets at Shea Stadium.

The victory was credited to Seaver, who pitched into the eighth inning before needing McGraw's help and who thereby became the first eight-game winner in the National League.

But on the negative side, it was the seventh straight time that he had failed to stay the distance, something he has achieved only twice in 10 starts this year.

However, Duffy Dyer stalked Seaver to a three-run lead in the second and after that the No. 1 man of the Mets was relatively safe. His best work was done against Henry Aaron, whose pursuit of Babe Ruth's home-run record faded a bit in four trips to the plate against Seaver during which Aaron left eight runners on base.

In the first, with two men aboard, he bounced into a double play; in the third, with three on, he fouled to Dyer; in the fifth, with two on, he hit into a force play, and in the seventh, with one on, he finally got the ball out of the infield with a fly to center.

The Mets wasted little time extending a streak of no distinction that the Atlanta pitching staff had built this season: no shutouts in 34 games. With one down in the second, Glenn Jones singled through the middle. Wayne Garrett walked and Dyer hit starter Tom Seaver's first pitch into the left-field stands.

Reds 6, Phillies 5
In other games, UPI reported, Julian Javier singled home the decisive run in the 10th inning to give Cincinnati a 6-5 road victory over Philadelphia. Ted Uhlender and Bobby Tolan singled to knock out reliever Ken Reynolds and Javier greeted Darrell Brandon with the decisive single. Johnny Bench homered in the seventh and tied a National League record set by Jim Bouton in 1959 with his seventh homer in the last five games.

Pirates 4, Giants 3
Pittsburgh got five consecutive hits with two outs in the seventh inning to score three runs and defeat San Francisco, 4-3, at Candlestick Park. Steve Elias, with a ninth-inning relief help from Dave Ghusi, picked up his sixth victory of the season. Sam McDowell lost his third game against six victories. Willie McCovey returned to action after being sidelined with a broken arm since April 13 and hit his second home run of the season for the Giants.

Undeclared Don Sutton checked St. Louis on a seven-inning game and won his eighth game on an unearned Los Angeles run in the fifth inning in Los Angeles, 1-0. The shutout lowered Sutton's earned-run average to 1.12.

Expos 1, Astros 0
Montreal pulled the second triple play in its four-year major-league history and went on to win at home on Boots Day's single in the last of the 10th, 1-0, dealing Houston reliever Jim Ray his first loss in eight decisions. The triple play came in the second inning after Bill Stoneman, who went the route for the shutout, had permitted two of the four hits the Astros managed off him.

Tommy Helms squibbed the ball in front of the plate. Catcher Terry Humphrey pounced on it and threw to third to force Bob Watson; Bob Bailey threw to first, retiring Helms, and Mike Jorgensen fired to shortstop Tim Lincecum to nail Doug Rader trying to go from first to third. Ken Forsch stemmed the Expos on six hits through nine innings, then left for a pinch hitter. Ray took over and Rader tossed a scoreless eighth. Stoneman failed on a sacrifice try, but Dyer lined a hit to right and Torres scored from second.

Cubs 5, Padres 3
Billy Williams drove in three runs, two with his sixth homer, and Tom Phoebus stopped his former San Diego teammates with 7 1/3 scoreless relief innings as Chicago triumphed, 5-3, at San Diego. The Padres routed Milt Pappas in a three-run second inning highlighted by pitcher

inning to help Tom Bradley and Chicago to a 6-1 home victory over New York in the first game of a doubleheader. Bradley, who picked up his sixth victory against two losses, walked one and struck out six in beating Mel Stottlemyre, who suffered his sixth loss of the year against five victories.

Rangers 10, Brewers 0
Dave Nelson started a six-run first-inning rally with a bunt single and climaxed it with a run-scoring single as Texas routed Milwaukee, 10-0, behind the combined six-hit pitching of Rich Hand, Mike Paul and Haracio Pina. Hand, who pitched the first five innings, received credit for the victory.

Seaver of Mets Beats
Braves for 8th Victory

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, June 4 (UPI)—Tom Seaver of the New York Mets, yesterday with their one-two pitching punch—Tom Seaver and Tug McGraw—before a crowd of 51,912 in Shea Stadium.

The victory was credited to Seaver, who pitched into the eighth inning before needing McGraw's help and who thereby became the first eight-game winner in the National League.

But on the negative side, it was the seventh straight time that he had failed to stay the distance, something he has achieved only twice in 10 starts this year.

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Tommy Helms squibbed the ball in front of the plate. Catcher Terry Humphrey pounced on it and threw to third to force Bob Watson; Bob Bailey threw to first, retiring Helms, and Mike Jorgensen fired to shortstop Tim Lincecum to nail Doug Rader trying to go from first to third. Ken Forsch stemmed the Expos on six hits through nine innings, then left for a pinch hitter. Ray took over and Rader tossed a scoreless eighth. Stoneman failed on a sacrifice try, but Dyer lined a hit to right and Torres scored from second.

Cubs 5, Padres 3
Billy Williams drove in three runs, two with his sixth homer, and Tom Phoebus stopped his former San Diego teammates with 7 1/3 scoreless relief innings as Chicago triumphed, 5-3, at San Diego. The Padres routed Milt Pappas in a three-run second inning highlighted by pitcher

inning to help Tom Bradley and Chicago to a 6-1 home victory over New York in the first game of a doubleheader. Bradley, who picked up his sixth victory against two losses, walked one and struck out six in beating Mel Stottlemyre, who suffered his sixth loss of the year against five victories.

Rangers 10, Brewers 0
Dave Nelson started a six-run first-inning rally with a bunt single and climaxed it with a run-scoring single as Texas routed Milwaukee, 10-0, behind the combined six-hit pitching of Rich Hand, Mike Paul and Haracio Pina. Hand, who pitched the first five innings, received credit for the victory.

Seaver of Mets Beats
Braves for 8th Victory

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, June 4 (UPI)—Tom Seaver of the New York Mets, yesterday with their one-two pitching punch—Tom Seaver and Tug McGraw—before a crowd of 51,912 in Shea Stadium.

The victory was credited to Seaver, who pitched into the eighth inning before needing McGraw's help and who thereby became the first eight-game winner in the National League.

But on the negative side, it was the seventh straight time that he had failed to stay the distance, something he has achieved only twice in 10 starts this year.

However, Duffy Dyer stalked Seaver to a three-run lead in the second and after that the No. 1 man of the Mets was relatively safe. His best work was done against Henry Aaron, whose pursuit of Babe Ruth's home-run record faded a bit in four trips to the plate against Seaver during which Aaron left eight runners on base.

In the first, with two men aboard, he bounced into a double play; in the third, with three on, he fouled to Dyer; in the fifth, with two on, he hit into a force play, and in the seventh, with one on, he finally got the ball out of the infield with a fly to center.

The Mets wasted little time extending a streak of no distinction that the Atlanta pitching staff had built this season: no shutouts in 34 games. With one down in the second, Glenn Jones singled through the middle. Wayne Garrett walked and Dyer hit starter Tom Seaver's first pitch into the left-field stands.

Reds 6, Phillies 5
In other games, UPI reported, Julian Javier singled home the decisive run in the 10th inning to give Cincinnati a 6-5 road victory over Philadelphia. Ted Uhlender and Bobby Tolan singled to knock out reliever Ken Reynolds and Javier greeted Darrell Brandon with the decisive single. Johnny Bench homered in the seventh and tied a National League record set by Jim Bouton in 1959 with his seventh homer in the last five games.

Pirates 4, Giants 3
Pittsburgh got five consecutive hits with two outs in the seventh inning to score three runs and defeat San Francisco, 4-3, at Candlestick Park. Steve Elias, with a ninth-inning relief help from Dave Ghusi, picked up his sixth victory of the season. Sam McDowell lost his third game against six victories. Willie McCovey returned to action after being sidelined with a broken arm since April 13 and hit his second home run of the season for the Giants.

Undeclared Don Sutton checked St. Louis on a seven-inning game and won his eighth game on an unearned Los Angeles run in the fifth inning in Los Angeles, 1-0. The shutout lowered Sutton's earned-run average to 1.12.

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French Olympic Committee
Received for IOC Recognition

June 4 (UPI)—The International Olympic Committee did not have Olympic jurisdiction. The ruling meant that France could not officially send a delegation to compete in the games unless a group recognized by the IOC were formed.

The French Olympic presidents said that the old committee, although dissolved by France's National Assembly in February, retained jurisdiction until official notice of the legislative vote was given.

Wottle Beats Wheeler; Collins Wins Hurdles
New Faces' Having Run in U.S. Track

By Neil Amdur
June 4 (UPI)—The United States unveiled a new face in the 400-meter race today when Steve Prefontaine, a 22-year-old Oregonian, won the race in 4:55.1, a time that broke the 4:55 barrier.

Wottle, wearing his familiar white "No Kneel the Hair out of my eyes" t-shirt, passed Ken Poye of Michigan State on the inside of the middle of the long backstretch of the last lap, after one runner was knocked down and another was spiked and lost a shoe in the crowded 12-man field.

"When I heard that first-lap time (57.1)," Wottle said, "I thought I'd be hurting." Instead, Wottle overtook Bob Wheeler of Duke starting the stretch run and turned back a belated kick by Jerome Howe of Kansas State, who finished second in 3:29.4.

The top five finishers in the 1,500, including Joe Seagraves, who finished a respectable fifth in 3:41.6, ran the equivalent of sub-4-minute miles. The 200 was dominated by the withdrawal of Marshall Dill of Philadelphia, who reportedly left the meet after an argument with one of his coaches, and Jamaican Don Quarrie of Southern California, who was injured Friday.

Burton, a 6-foot-2, 192-pound sophomore split and on the Purdue football team, did not take up track until January. He had no track until January. He had no track until January. He had no track until January.

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